

Exhibit C

NEW ISSUE – BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

\$1,588,810,799.60
Employees Retirement System
of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A

The Employees Retirement System of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “System”) is a trust created by law in 1951 by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the government of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities. These benefits are funded by contributions made monthly or twice a month to the System by the government of the Commonwealth and its instrumentalities (“Employer Contributions”) and their employees, and by investment earnings. Government employers are currently required by law to make Employer Contributions to the System of at least 9.275% of their covered payroll.

The System has authorized the issuance of one or more series of bonds (the “Bonds”) in order to increase the funds currently available to pay pension benefits to certain of its beneficiaries and reduce its unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability. The System will pledge future Employer Contributions to the payment of the Bonds, invest the proceeds of the Bonds and use these investments and the earnings thereon to provide such pension benefits to its beneficiaries. The Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A (the “Series A Bonds”) are a series of Bonds being offered exclusively in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering additional parity Bonds (the “Series B Bonds”) in other jurisdictions. The Series B Bonds would be offered by means of one or more separate Official Statements and may not under any circumstances be purchased by residents of Puerto Rico.

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System payable solely from and secured solely by a pledge of Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are not payable from the investments made by the System with the proceeds of the Bonds or from any other assets of the System, or from employee contributions to the System. The Bonds are not an obligation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its other instrumentalities or political subdivisions.

The Series A Bonds will be registered under the Depository Trust Company’s book-entry only system, and will be issued without coupons, in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount (maturity amount in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers of the Series A Bonds will not receive bond certificates.

The Series A Bonds will be offered as Term Bonds and Capital Appreciation Bonds. Interest on the Term Bonds will be payable monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on March 1, 2008. Interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds will compound semiannually on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on July 1, 2008 and will be payable at maturity or redemption. The inside cover page of this Official Statement contains information on the maturities, interest rates and prices or yields of the Series A Bonds. The Series A Bonds may be redeemed by the System, commencing on July 1, 2018, as described herein.

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of the recipients thereof under Section 103(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Interest on the Series A Bonds is exempt from Puerto Rico income and property taxes. See “Tax Matters” beginning on page 44.

The System expects that the Series A Bonds will be available for delivery to DTC on or about January 31, 2008.

Investing in the Series A Bonds involves risks. See “Investment Considerations” beginning on page 23 of this Official Statement for a discussion of certain factors that should be considered by prospective purchasers in evaluating an investment in the Series A Bonds.

UBS Financial Services Incorporated of Puerto Rico

Popular Securities
BBVAPR MSD
Merrill Lynch & Co.
Scotia Capital

Citi
Oriental Financial Services Corporation
TCM Capital

Santander Securities
Lehman Brothers
Samuel A. Ramírez & Co., Inc.
Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC

January 29, 2008

\$1,588,810,799.60
Employees Retirement System
of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Senior Pension Funding Bonds, Series A

\$45,040,799.60 Capital Appreciation Bonds

Maturity July 1,	Initial Principal Amount	Maturity Amount	Yield to Maturity
2028	\$12,264,907.55	\$ 42,665,000	6.20%
2028	32,775,892.05	114,015,000	6.20 [†]

[†]Not reoffered

\$1,543,770,000 Term Bonds

Maturity July 1,	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price
2023	\$200,000,000	5.85%	100%
2031	3,000,000	6.15	100
2032	4,500,000	6.15	100
2033	4,000,000	6.15	100
2038	667,500,000	6.15	100
2039	167,920,000	6.20	99.5
2040	89,750,000	6.20	99.5
2041	37,550,000	6.20	99.5
2042	37,550,000	6.20	99.5
2055	86,950,000	6.45	100
2056	83,350,000	6.45	100
2057	80,850,000	6.45	100
2058	80,850,000	6.45	100

No dealer, broker, sales representative or other person has been authorized by the System or the underwriters to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the System or the underwriters. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Series A Bonds by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such an offer, solicitation or sale. The delivery of this Official Statement at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to its date. The information set forth herein has been obtained from the System and other sources that are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion herein are subject to change without notice, and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the System since the date hereof.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the Federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFERING OF THE SERIES A BONDS, THE UNDERWRITERS MAY EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICES OF THE SERIES A BONDS AT LEVELS ABOVE THOSE WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Official Statement contains certain “forward-looking statements” concerning the System’s operations, performance and financial condition, including its future economic performance, plans and objectives and the likelihood of success in developing and expanding its business. These statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates which are subject to significant uncertainties, many of which are beyond the control of the System. The words “may,” “would,” “could,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “plan,” “estimate” and similar expressions are meant to identify these forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this Official Statement. Prospective purchasers of the Series A Bonds should read the entire Official Statement, including the “Investment Considerations” section beginning on page 23 of this Official Statement.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (the “Commonwealth”) is an island with an area of approximately 3,500 square miles and a population of over 3.5 million people located in the Caribbean, approximately 1,600 miles southeast of New York City. It is a Commonwealth of the United States that came under U.S. sovereignty in 1898 as a result of the Spanish-American War. Puerto Ricans have been citizens of the United States since 1917.

As a Commonwealth, the United States and Puerto Rico share a common market and a common currency (the U.S. dollar). The Commonwealth exercises virtually the same control over its internal affairs as do the 50 states of the United States. However, the people of Puerto Rico do not vote in U.S. national elections. They are represented in the U.S. Congress by a non-voting Resident Commissioner. Most U.S. taxes are not levied in Puerto Rico, and Puerto Rico residents do not pay U.S. income tax on income from Puerto Rico sources.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth provides for a republican form of government in which power is shared among an Executive, a Legislative and a Judicial branch. The Commonwealth also constitutes a District within the United States Federal court system, and has its own United States District Court.

The Commonwealth’s gross national product was \$56.7 billion in fiscal year 2006, or \$12,997 per capita. The economy of Puerto Rico is closely linked to that of the United States. During fiscal year 2006, approximately 83% of Puerto Rico’s exports went to the United States mainland, which was also the source of approximately 50% of Puerto Rico’s imports. The dominant sectors of the Puerto Rico economy in terms of production and income are manufacturing and services.

The Commonwealth is a frequent issuer in the United States municipal market. As of September 30, 2007, Puerto Rico’s public sector debt (including debt issued by government-owned utilities and other government instrumentalities) was \$44.4 billion.

For a more detailed description of the Commonwealth, see the “Commonwealth Report” in Appendix IV.

The System

The System is a trust created by Act No. 447 of May 15, 1951 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico (as amended, the “Act”). The purpose of the System is to provide pension and other benefits to retired employees of the departments and agencies of the Commonwealth and its public corporations and municipalities (collectively referred to as “Government Employers”). These benefits are funded by contributions made to the System by the Government Employers (“Employer Contributions”) and their employees, and by investment earnings. The Act currently requires Government Employers to make Employer Contributions to the System of at least 9.275% of their payroll for employees covered by the System. The current contribution rate has been in effect since February 1990; prior to that date, Commonwealth departments, agencies and public corporations were required to make Employer

Contributions of at least 8% of their payroll for employees covered by the System, while municipalities were required to make Employer Contributions of at least 7% of their payroll. The Commonwealth has not reduced the contribution rate at which Government Employers are required to contribute to the System since 1960.

As of June 30, 2007, the System had 176,837 participating employees employed by 210 Government Employers, and provided retirement benefits to 99,851 beneficiaries, which consist of retirees and spouses of deceased retirees. As of the same date, the System's net assets held in trust for pension plan benefits were \$2.891 billion.

Plan of financing

The System has authorized the issuance of Bonds from time to time in order to increase the funds currently available to pay benefits under the System's largest benefit plan, a defined benefit plan that has been closed to new participants since December 31, 1999, and to reduce the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of this benefit plan. As of June 30, 2005, which is the latest date as of which an actuarial report for the System exists, the System had \$2.328 billion in net assets available for plan benefits while its accrued actuarial liabilities amounted to \$12.284 billion, resulting in a \$9.956 billion unfunded accrued actuarial liability and a corresponding funding ratio of 19%. In order to reduce the plan's unfunded actuarial accrued liability, the System will add the proceeds from the sale of the Series A Bonds to the assets that are invested for the benefit of participating employees, retirees and beneficiaries. By increasing the funds currently available to pay benefits under this closed defined benefit plan, the System anticipates that it will be able to fund benefit payments for a longer period than its existing assets would allow it to do without an increase in the percentage of payroll that Government Employers are required to contribute to the System.

The Series A Bonds will be offered exclusively in Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering additional parity Bonds (the "Series B Bonds") in other jurisdictions outside Puerto Rico after the sale of the Series A Bonds. The Series B Bonds may not be purchased by residents of Puerto Rico, including corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico or engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico ("Puerto Rico Residents"). In the event any Series B Bond is held by a Puerto Rico Resident, the System shall have the right to require such Puerto Rico Resident to return any interest received by such Puerto Rico Resident on account of such Series B Bond.

Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System, payable solely from and secured solely by a pledge of Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the first series of Bonds, and from funds held on deposit with the Fiscal Agent mentioned below. The Bonds are not payable from contributions made to the System by participating employees, or from the assets acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds, or from Employer Contributions released by the Fiscal Agent to the System after funding of required reserves, or from any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not a debt of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or any of its other political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

Government Employers contributing to the System

A total of 210 Government Employers currently make Employer Contributions to the System. These can be divided generally into three categories: agencies and departments of the central government, public corporations, and municipalities. The table below shows the number of Government Employers within each category, the number of participating employees, and the aggregate amount of Employer Contributions for each such category for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. Employer

Contributions exclude approximately \$69 million paid by Government Employers in connection with early retirement programs implemented during fiscal year 2007.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Government* Employers</u>	<u>Participating* Employees</u>	<u>Total Employer Contributions For Fiscal Year 2007</u>
Central Government ⁽¹⁾	84	92,802	\$186,015,082
Public Corporations ⁽²⁾	48	47,839	133,143,747
Municipalities	<u>78</u>	<u>36,196</u>	<u>55,235,260</u>
Total	210	176,837	\$374,394,089

Source: Employees Retirement System

(*) As of June 30, 2007.

(1) Excludes the Police Department

(2) Includes the Police Department, which is an agency of the central government, because the department makes its Employer Contributions directly, rather than through the Puerto Rico Treasury Department.

See Appendix I to this Official Statement for a list of the 44 Government Employers with the highest level of covered payroll, which accounted for 80% of total Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007, their respective number of participating employees, covered payroll, average salary, and share of Employer Contribution for such fiscal year.

Government Employers are funded from several sources: Commonwealth income and other taxes deposited in the Commonwealth's General Fund, funds provided by the Federal government, internally generated funds (in the case of public corporations) and other sources.

In fiscal year 2007, the top 10 Government Employers, in terms of covered payroll, accounted for approximately 53% of all Employer Contributions.

Employer Contributions

The Act currently requires Government Employers to contribute to the System at least 9.275% of their covered payroll. (The Act provides that any difference between this minimum contribution and the amount required to maintain the System fully funded on an actuarial basis also constitutes an obligation of the Government Employers.) For purposes of the Act, covered payroll includes the payroll of all employees of a Government Employer other than its irregular and transitory employees, and other than the employees who are covered by one of the Commonwealth's other retirement systems. The Puerto Rico Treasury Department makes these contributions on behalf of the agencies and departments of the central government and certain public corporations at about the same time payroll checks are processed, currently monthly or twice a month. The remaining public corporations and the municipalities pay their Employer Contributions to the System directly, also at about the same time payroll checks are processed, currently twice a month.

The System normally receives approximately 95% of Employer Contributions within 15 days of the date due and in excess of 98% of Employer Contributions within the year the contribution is due. The Act grants the System the authority to compel payments from Government Employers and provides that failure to remit the Employer Contributions on time constitutes a misdemeanor. Over the past two years, six Government Employers (four municipalities and two public corporations) have consistently failed to make their Employer Contributions to the System in a timely manner. For the fiscal year ended June 30,

2007, these six Government Employers' aggregate unpaid obligations totaled approximately \$5.5 million, or 1.5% of all Employer Contributions due. The System continues to pursue the collection of outstanding amounts and to ensure that future payments are made in a timely manner.

Employer Contributions received by the System will be deposited by the System with the Fiscal Agent once a month on the last day of the month.

Projections and assumptions with respect to future Employer Contributions

The projected level of annual Employer Contributions presented in this Official Statement is based on a model prepared by Global Insight (USA), Inc. ("Global Insight"), which both the System and Global Insight believe to be based on reasonable assumptions. Global Insight's model, the assumptions on which the model is based, and certain alternative scenarios considered in the Global Insight report, are discussed under "Projections with Respect to Covered Payroll and Principal Underlying Assumptions." Global Insight's full report is included as Appendix V. The debt service coverage projections presented in this Official Statement are based on Global Insight's baseline scenario, which projects that annual covered payroll will reach \$39.5 billion by 2058 from its 2007 level of \$4.0 billion. The Global Insight report also discusses alternative (less likely) scenarios, under which annual covered payroll could be as low as \$31.8 billion or as high as \$61.9 billion by 2058. These projections may not materialize. If actual annual covered payroll is materially lower than projected, the System may not have sufficient funds to pay the full amount due with respect to the Bonds.

Authorizing Resolution

The Series A Bonds will be issued pursuant to a general resolution (the "General Resolution"), adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 24, 2008, and an amended and restated supplemental resolution (the "First Supplemental Resolution" and together with the General Resolution, the "Resolution"), adopted by the Board of Trustees of the System on January 29, 2008.

The Bank of New York will act as fiscal agent under the Resolution (the "Fiscal Agent"). Copies of the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively.

Absence of public market

Since the Series A Bonds are a new issue of securities, there is currently no secondary market for the Series A Bonds, and there can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop, or if it does develop, that it will provide holders of the Bonds ("Bondholders") with liquidity for their investment or that it will continue for the life of the Series A Bonds.

Ratings

The Series A Bonds have received a rating of "Baa3" on the U.S. Municipal Scale and "A1" on the Global Scale from Moody's Investors Services Inc., a rating of "BBB-" from Standard & Poor's Rating Services, and a rating of "BBB-" from Fitch Ratings Services.

Additional Bonds

The System may issue additional series of Bonds under the Resolution subject to compliance with projected debt service coverage tests and certain other conditions. The System may also issue refunding Bonds to achieve debt service savings without complying with these coverage tests.

Tax consequences

In the opinion of Fiddler González & Rodríguez, PSC, bond counsel, interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of recipients thereof under Section 103(a) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Interest on the Series A Bonds is exempt from Puerto Rico income and property taxes. For a more detailed description of the United States and Puerto Rico tax considerations relating to the Series A Bonds, see “Tax Matters” beginning on page 44. Bond counsel will not opine as to the tax consequences of ownership or disposition of the Series A Bonds under the laws of any other jurisdiction, and purchasers of the Series A Bonds should consult their tax advisors as to such tax consequences.

ERISA Considerations

The Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and the Code generally prohibit certain transactions between a qualified employee benefit plan under ERISA or a tax-qualified retirement plan or an individual retirement account under the Code (collectively, “Plans”) and persons who, with respect to a Plan, are fiduciaries or other “parties in interest” within the meaning of ERISA or “disqualified persons” within the meaning of the Code. All fiduciaries of Plans, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in any Series A Bonds.

Investment Considerations

See “Investment Considerations” beginning on page 23 for a discussion of certain factors that should be considered by prospective purchasers in evaluating an investment in the Series A Bonds.

PLAN OF FINANCING

One of the principal fiscal challenges that the Commonwealth has faced in recent decades is the funding of its public employee retirement systems. The System is the largest of the Commonwealth's five public employee retirement systems with 276,688 participating employees, retirees and beneficiaries as of June 30, 2007. The System had \$2.328 billion in net assets available for plan benefits and an accrued actuarial liability of \$12.284 billion, resulting in an unfunded accrued actuarial liability of \$9.956 billion as of June 30, 2005, the latest date as of which an actuarial report for the System exists, and a funding ratio of 19%.

As the number of retirees and the costs of retirement benefits have increased, the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the Commonwealth's retirement systems has increased. From fiscal year 1991 to fiscal year 2005, the unfunded accrued actuarial liability increased from \$3.568 billion to \$9.956 billion. In order to reduce the growth of its pension liability, the Commonwealth closed the System's defined benefit plan to new participants, effective on December 31, 1999. Government employees that became participants of the System after this date participate only in a defined contribution plan that is funded solely by employee contributions. Although Government Employers are required to continue to make Employer Contributions with respect to all participating employees, whether these employees participate in the defined benefit plan or in the defined contribution plan, all Employer Contributions are used to fund benefits provided to beneficiaries of the defined benefit plan. The System's benefit disbursements during fiscal years 2003 to 2007 exceeded the sum of contributions and investment income for those years.

The System performs an actuarial valuation every two years. Set forth below is a schedule showing the unfunded accrued actuarial liability of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2001, 2003 and 2005. The 2007 actuarial valuation has not been finalized. The System expects the 2007 actuarial valuation to be finalized on or about July 2008. The System's current estimate projects that the 2007 accrued actuarial liability could range from \$13.0 billion to \$13.4 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial liability of approximately \$10.1 billion to \$10.5 billion.

(\$ millions)	2001	2003	2005
Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability	\$7,453	\$9,244	\$9,956

Source: Employees Retirement System, Actuarial Valuation Reports 2001, 2003 and 2005.

The System has authorized the issuance of Bonds from time to time to increase the funds currently available to pay benefits under the closed defined benefit plan, and to reduce the unfunded accrued actuarial pension liability of the System under this defined benefit plan. In order to achieve this, the System plans to issue Bonds from time to time in one or more series and add the net proceeds from the sale of such Bonds to the funds that are currently being invested for the benefit of the participating employees. Because the Bonds are not payable from or secured by these invested assets, the System's unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be reduced by the full amount of the net proceeds of the Bonds. By increasing the funds currently available to pay benefits under this closed defined benefit plan, the System anticipates that it will be able to fund benefit payments for a longer period than its existing assets would allow it to do without an increase in the percentage of payroll that Government Employers are required to contribute to the System.

The net yield of the System's assets may increase or decrease over time regardless of this transaction, but could decrease as a result of the issuance of Bonds in the event that the System is unable to invest the proceeds of the Bonds at yields that equal or exceed the interest rate on the Bonds. Although

this may reduce the amount of funds available to the System to pay retirement benefits, it will not directly affect the pledge of Employer Contributions to the holders of the Bonds.

Restrictions on purchase of Series B Bonds by Puerto Rico Residents

The Series A Bonds will be offered exclusively in Puerto Rico. The System currently contemplates offering another series of Bonds (the “Series B Bonds”) in other jurisdictions outside Puerto Rico. The Series B Bonds will be on a parity with the Series A Bonds under the Resolution. The Series B Bonds may not be purchased under any circumstances by residents of Puerto Rico, including corporations or other business organizations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico or engaged in trade or business in Puerto Rico (“Puerto Rico Residents”). In the event any Series B Bond is held by a Puerto Rico Resident, the System shall have the right to require such Puerto Rico Resident to return any interest received by such Puerto Rico Resident on account of such Series B Bond.

THE SYSTEM

General

The System is a trust created by the Legislature of Puerto Rico in 1951 pursuant to the Act to provide retirement and disability annuities, death benefits, and loans to Puerto Rico’s public employees. Persons eligible to become members of the System (the “Members”) include: (i) all persons holding regular employment positions in any executive department, agency, administration, board, commission, committee, office or instrumentality of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (ii) all members and regular employees of the Legislative Branch of the Government of the Commonwealth; (iii) all officers and regular employees of the municipalities of the Commonwealth; and (iv) all officers and regular employees of most public corporations. As of June 30, 2007, the System had 276,688 Members, 99,851 of which were retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and 176,837 of which were current active participating employees.

The System administers two separate retirement plans: a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. In the defined benefit plan, participants are entitled to retirement benefits which are defined and determinable. Members who entered the System on or before December 31, 1999 participate in the defined benefit plan. The defined contribution plan, on the other hand, is a retirement plan that provides for an individual account for each participant of the plan and for benefits based solely upon the amounts contributed to such participant account. Members who entered the System on or after January 1, 2000 participate in the defined contribution plan.

As of June 30, 2007, the System had total assets of \$2.931 billion, total liabilities (not including actuarial liabilities) of \$40 million, and net assets held in trust for pension benefits of \$2.891 billion. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the System’s net assets held in trust for pension benefits increased by approximately \$350 million. This includes the net effect of employer, employee and special contributions of \$799 million, net investment income of \$434 million, benefits paid of \$832 million, and administrative expenses of \$29 million.

The System has the authority to transact all of its business, invest its funds and hold its securities and other properties in its own name. The Act authorizes the System to borrow money, including through the direct placement of debt, and secure any such borrowing with its assets.

Governance

Control of the governance and operation of the System is vested in the Board of Trustees (the “Board”), which sets policy and oversees the operations consistent with applicable laws. The members of the Board include the Puerto Rico Secretary of the Treasury (or his appointee), the President of Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (or his appointee), the Commissioner of Municipal Affairs (or his appointee) and the Director of the Office of Human Resources of the Government of Puerto Rico (or his appointee), as *ex officio* members, and three Members appointed to three year terms by the Governor of Puerto Rico, two of whom must be Members of the System or the Judiciary Retirement System, with at least ten years of credited service. The other member is a pensioner of the System or the Judiciary Retirement System. The Board is also responsible for appointing the Administrator of the System (the “Administrator”).

The Board currently consists of the following members:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Expires</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Jorge Irizarry Herrans (Chairman)	Ex-officio	President, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico
Angel Castillo Rodríguez (Vice Chairman)	Ex-officio	Commissioner of Municipal Affairs of Puerto Rico
Rosa Castro Sierra (Secretary)	September 8, 2009	Executive Assistant to the Secretary for Management and Development of the Housing Development and Improvement Administration of Puerto Rico
José Guillermo Dávila	Ex-officio	Acting Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico
Marta Vera Ramírez	Ex-officio	Director, Office of Human Resources of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
Roberto Aquino García	August 1, 2008	Chairman of the Board, Puerto Rico Retirees Association
Roberto Santiago Cancel	October 1, 2008	Auxiliary Inspector, Inspector for Cooperatives of Puerto Rico

Management

Juan A. Cancel-Alegría is the Administrator of the System. Mr. Cancel-Alegría was appointed by the Board as Administrator in 2005. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Cancel-Alegría was a Senator in the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly from 2001 through 2004. During his term in office, Mr. Cancel-Alegría was the chairman of the Infrastructure, Technology Development and Commerce Committees.

Mr. Cancel-Alegría received a Bachelor’s degree in Business Administration from the University of Puerto Rico. Mr. Cancel-Alegría’s experience in the public sector includes tenures at Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, where he served as an Assistant Vice President, and the Municipality of Carolina, where he was Director of Economic Development, from 1996 through 2000. Mr. Cancel-Alegría has also been active in the private sector. From 1992 through 1996, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of a private company.

As Administrator, Mr. Cancel-Alegría is responsible for the daily operations of the System. Among his duties are adopting actuarial guidelines for the operation of the System, compiling statistical data to perform periodical actuarial valuations and making recommendations to the Board as to the investments of the System's assets.

Mr. Cancel-Alegría has filed his candidacy for a seat in the Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly and has announced his intention to resign as Administrator.

Other principal officers of the System include the following:

José L. Monroy Gonzague is the Deputy Administrator of the System. He was appointed by the Administrator in July, 2006. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Monroy was the System's Technology Director, which position he held from August 2003 through June 2006. Mr. Monroy received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a major in accounting and auditing from the University of Puerto Rico. Before joining the System in 2003, Mr. Monroy worked as an independent consultant and an information system consultant and auditor.

José Luis Villafañe is one of three Auxiliary Administrators of the System. Mr. Villafañe was appointed to this position by the Administrator in July 2006. Prior to his appointment as Auxiliary Administrator, Mr. Villafañe served as the System's Comptroller from September 2005 through June 2006. He also served as the Operational Auditing Manager of the Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (2005) and as Internal Audit Director and Director of the Office of the Comptroller and Ethics Affairs of the Puerto Rico Department of Education (2001-2005). Mr. Villafañe received a Bachelor's degree as well as a Master's degree in Business Administration with a major in accounting from the Metropolitan University, San Juan campus.

Lydia V. Santiago is an Auxiliary Administrator of the System. Ms. Santiago was appointed to this position by the Administrator in July 2005. Prior to her appointment as Auxiliary Administrator, Ms. Santiago worked as an advisor to the Puerto Rico Senate. Ms. Santiago served as a legislative advisor in 2000, and from 2001 through 2005 worked as an advisor to Senator Antonio Fas Alzamora, former President of the Puerto Rico Senate (2000-2004). Ms. Santiago received a Juris Doctor degree from the School of Law of the Catholic University in Ponce.

Luis I. García López is the Chief Investment Officer and Director of Actuarial Studies and Investments of the System. Mr. García was appointed to this position by the Administrator in November 2007. Prior to his appointment, Mr. García worked as special assistant to the System's Administrator in actuarial and investment matters. Mr. García, who has over 15 years of experience in the financial industry, has also worked as a trust officer for Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, investment consultant for Wilshire and Associates and portfolio manager for several insurance companies in Puerto Rico and abroad. Mr. García received a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration with a major in finance and a minor in economics from the University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez Campus.

Marilyn Cuevas Silvagnoli, Esq. is the Director of Legal Affairs of the System. Ms. Cuevas was appointed to this position in December 2002. Prior to this appointment, Ms. Cuevas served in various public positions, including as a Special Assistant to the Administrator. Her experience in the public sector includes tenures at the Puerto Rico Justice Department (1980-1985); the Puerto Rico Tourism Company (1985-1986; 1989-1993); the Personnel Administration System, where Ms. Cuevas served two terms as Examination Officer II (from 1986 through 1989 and from 1993 through 2001); and the Puerto Rico Appellate Court (1993), where she served as a clerk. Ms. Cuevas received a Juris Doctor degree

from the School of Law of the Interamerican University of Puerto Rico. She is admitted to practice in local and federal courts in the Commonwealth.

The administrative offices of the System are located at 437 Ponce de Leon Ave., 15th Floor, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00918.

Other post-employment benefits

Commencing with fiscal year 2008, which began on July 1, 2007, the Commonwealth will be required, pursuant to Government Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement Number 45, to calculate and record for financial accounting purposes the cost of non-pension post-retirement benefits provided to former government employees using actuarial principles, in substantially the same way that it calculates and records pension benefits provided to such employees. These benefits currently include, per employee, an annual \$100 reimbursement to cover prescription drug costs, a \$100 per month reimbursement to cover medical insurance premiums, an annual Christmas bonus of \$600, a bonus of \$100 payable each July, and various death and disability benefits for certain employees of the Police Department, the Firefighters Corp, the Administration of Correctional Facilities, the Puerto Rico National Guard and the Treasury Department. Currently, the Commonwealth records these costs on a cash basis. Although this required calculation will not have a cash impact on the Commonwealth beyond what it currently pays, it will be reflected in the financial statements of the Commonwealth and may highlight the long term costs of providing these benefits.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007 are included as Appendix II. Certain additional information relating to the System is included in Appendix III.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH PENSION SYSTEMS

In addition to the System, the Commonwealth has four other public employee retirement systems: (i) the retirement system of the Electric Power Authority, which is funded by that public corporation from its revenues, (ii) the University of Puerto Rico’s retirement system, which is funded by that public corporation from its revenues (a significant portion of which come from the central government), (iii) the Judiciary Retirement System, which is administered by the System and is funded by the central government, and (iv) the Teachers Retirement System, which is also funded by the central government. The most significant of these in terms of number of participants and funding ratio is the Teachers Retirement System, with 77,500 participants, and an unfunded accrued actuarial liability of \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2004, and a corresponding funding ratio of 51%.

The Commonwealth Report includes tables that present the Statement of Plan Net Assets and Statement of Changes in Plan Net Assets of the System and the Judiciary Retirement System for fiscal years 2005, 2006 and 2007 and of the Teachers Retirement System for fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE SYSTEM

Currently, there are 210 Government Employers that are required by the Act to contribute to the System for the benefit of their employees. These are classified by the System into three categories on the basis of whether their Employer Contributions are made by the Treasury Department or by the Government Employer itself: (i) agencies and departments of the central government (excluding the

Police Department), which make their Employer Contributions through the Treasury Department, (ii) public corporations and the Police Department (an agency of the central government), which make their Employer Contributions directly, and (iii) municipalities, which also make their Employer Contributions directly. These represented 50%, 35% and 15%, respectively, of total Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007.

The following table shows Employer Contributions, net of contributions made in connection with early retirement programs, for the five-year period ended June 30, 2007.

Entities	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Central Government*	\$148,685,232	\$162,144,517	\$189,659,899	\$190,910,430	\$186,015,082
Public Corporations*	109,536,054	114,512,908	127,349,701	135,429,468 ⁽¹⁾	133,143,747 ⁽²⁾
Municipalities	<u>47,056,500</u>	<u>48,141,754</u>	<u>54,906,625</u>	<u>56,537,016</u>	<u>55,235,260⁽³⁾</u>
Total	\$305,277,786	\$324,799,179	\$371,916,225	\$382,876,914	\$374,394,089⁽⁴⁾

Source: Employees Retirement System.

(1) Excludes (i) \$15 million contributed by PRIDCO, (ii) \$284,000 contributed by the Puerto Rico Trade and Export Corporation, and (iii) \$211,242 contributed by several public corporations, in connection with the implementation of early retirement programs. For further discussion on PRIDCO's early retirement program, see pages 20-21 of the System's Audited Financial Statements as of and for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, a copy of which has been attached hereto as Appendix II.

(2) Excludes (i) \$18,936,295 contributed by PRIDCO in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2006 and (ii) \$23,100,627 contributed by the Puerto Rico Tourism Company in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2007.

(3) Excludes \$27 million contributed by the Municipality of San Juan in connection with an early retirement program approved and implemented during fiscal year 2007.

(4) The decrease in Employer Contributions in fiscal year 2007 from fiscal year 2006 is attributed primarily to: (i) the implementation of early retirement programs by several government instrumentalities, and (ii) a reduction in the number of participating employees of over 4,000 during the period.

(*) Even though the Police Department is an agency of the central government and not a public corporation, the System has historically accounted for the Employer Contributions made by the Police Department as Employer Contributions made by public corporations. This table reflects that custom and includes the Police Department with public corporations.

Participating Government Employers are funded from several sources: Commonwealth income and other taxes deposited in the Commonwealth's General Fund, funds provided by the Federal government, internally generated funds (in the case of public corporations) and other sources.

Government Employers with Highest Covered Payroll

The table below shows the 10 Government Employers with the highest covered payroll as of June 30, 2007. The table sets forth (i) whether the entity is an agency or department of the central government, a public corporation, or a municipality, (ii) the total number of covered employees, (iii) the covered payroll, (iv) Employer Contributions for fiscal year 2007, and (v) the share of total Employer Contributions represented by such instrumentality.

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Participating Employees</u>	<u>Covered Payroll (\$000)</u>	<u>FY 2007 Employer Contribution (\$000)</u>	<u>% of Total Employer Contributions</u>
Police Department	Central Government	21,318	\$ 567,547	\$ 52,639	14.1%
Education Department ⁽¹⁾	Central Government	26,027	452,461	41,966	11.2
Correctional Facilities Administration	Central Government	8,678	208,876	19,373	5.2
State Insurance Fund Corporation	Public Corporation	4,129	204,904	19,315	5.2
Health Department	Central Government	7,178	177,556	16,468	4.4
Administration of Court Facilities ⁽²⁾	Central Government	4,971	124,113	11,511	3.1
Municipality of San Juan	Municipality	6,326	112,036	10,431	2.8
Treasury Department	Central Government	3,606	101,201	9,386	2.5
Justice Department	Central Government	2,519	93,713	8,692	2.3
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Public Corporation	<u>5,413</u>	<u>82,972</u>	<u>7,712</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Sub-total		<u>90,165</u>	<u>\$2,125,379</u>	<u>\$197,493</u>	<u>52.8%</u>
Other Government Employers		<u>86,672</u>	<u>\$1,898,854</u>	<u>\$176,901</u>	<u>47.2%</u>
Total		<u>176,837</u>	<u>\$4,024,233</u>	<u>\$374,394</u> ⁽³⁾	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Employees Retirement System

- (1) Education Department employees who participate in the System are those who are not teachers. Teachers participate in the Teachers Retirement System.
- (2) Judges are not Members of the System but of the Judiciary Retirement System.
- (3) Excludes (i) \$15 million contributed by PRIDCO, (ii) \$284,000 contributed by the Puerto Rico Trade and Export Corporation and (iii) \$211,242 contributed by several public corporations, all in connection with the implementation of early retirement programs.

The Puerto Rico Treasury Department makes Employer Contributions on behalf of the agencies and departments of the central government, except the Police Department, and on behalf of certain public

corporations. The Police Department, the remaining public corporations and the municipalities pay their Employer Contributions to the System directly.

The System normally receives approximately 95% of Employer Contributions within 15 days of the date due and in excess of 98% of Employer Contributions within the year the contribution is due. The Act grants the System the authority to compel payments from Government Employers and provides that failure to remit the Employer Contributions on time constitutes a misdemeanor. Over the past two years, six employers, four municipalities and two public corporations have consistently failed to make their Employer Contributions to the System in a timely manner. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2007, these employers' aggregate unpaid obligations totaled approximately \$5.5 million, or 1.5% of all Employer Contributions due. The System continues to pursue the collection of outstanding amounts to ensure that future payments are made in a timely manner.

Puerto Rico Police Department

The Puerto Rico Police Department (the "Police Department") is the official territorial police force of the Commonwealth. As of June 30, 2007, the Police Department had 21,318 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$29,006. As of the above date, the Police Department's average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$4.4 million.

Puerto Rico Education Department

The Puerto Rico Education Department (the "Education Department") is responsible for the administration and funding of the public school system of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of Education, a member of the Governor's cabinet, is the head of the Education Department.

As of June 30, 2007 the Education Department had 71,846 employees. Of the total headcount, 45,819 were teachers. Public school teachers do not participate in the System but rather in the Teachers Retirement System, one of the other four retirement systems that cover Puerto Rico's public employees. Only those employees of the Education Department who are not teachers, or as they are known in Spanish "empleados no docentes," are members of the System. As of the above date, the Education Department had 26,027 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$18,250, and its average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$3.5 million.

Administration of Correctional Facilities

The Administration of Correctional Facilities of Puerto Rico (the "Administration of Correctional Facilities") regulates and oversees the operation and administration of the Commonwealth's correctional and penitentiary system.

As of June 30, 2007, the Administration of Correctional Facilities had 8,678 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$24,916. As of the above date, the Administration of Correctional Facilities' average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.6 million.

State Insurance Fund Corporation

The State Insurance Fund Corporation (“SIFC”) is a public corporation created to administer the Workmen’s Compensation Act of Puerto Rico. SIFC provides medical services to public and private employees who have suffered occupational injuries. SIFC has broad powers, including the authority to conduct all of its business, invest its funds and own real estate.

As of June 30, 2007, SIFC had 4,129 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$50,770. As of the above date, SIFC’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.6 million.

Health Department

The Puerto Rico Health Department (the “Health Department”) is responsible for promoting and ensuring the health and well-being of all residents of Puerto Rico. The Health Department is headed by the Secretary of Health, who is also a member of the Governor’s Cabinet. Among the powers granted to the Health Department are (i) the authority to regulate all medical facilities in the Commonwealth; (ii) the administration and operation of public health facilities, including the Commonwealth’s biggest medical facility, the Medical Center in San Juan; (iii) the administration of financial and nutritional assistance programs; and (iv) the funding and administration of the public health insurance system.

As of June 30, 2007, the Health Department had 7,178 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$25,963. As of the above date, the Health Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$1.4 million.

Administration of Court Facilities

The Office of Administration of Court Facilities (the “Administration of Court Facilities”) is a governmental entity that assists the Chief Justice of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court in the administration of the Judicial System of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth’s Constitution grants the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico authority over the Judicial System of the Commonwealth. In order to carry out his responsibilities, the Chief Justice may delegate some of his powers to the Executive Director of the Administration of Court Facilities. The Executive Director of the Administration of Court Facilities is responsible for the daily operations of the Judicial System.

As of June 30, 2007, the Administration of Court Facilities had 4,971 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$26,650. Of the total headcount, 374 were judges. Judges do not participate in the System. As of the above date, the Administration of Court Facilities’ average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$959,000.

Municipality of San Juan

The Municipality of San Juan (“San Juan”) is the capital of the Commonwealth and the most populous of the 78 municipalities. San Juan is the economic center of the Commonwealth. Most major local banks’ headquarters, as well as many hotels, are located at San Juan.

As of June 30, 2007, San Juan had 6,326 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$20,513. As of the above date, San Juan’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$869,000.

Department of Treasury

The Puerto Rico Treasury Department (the “Treasury Department”) is the governmental entity responsible for the Commonwealth’s financial and fiscal matters. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is also a member of the Governor’s cabinet, is the head of the Treasury Department. Along with other governmental entities, the Treasury Department actively participates in the implementation of the Commonwealth’s financial and economic policies. Within the powers granted to the Treasury Department is the power to collect taxes and enforce tax laws. Pursuant to the Act, the Treasury Department is the fiscal agent of the System.

As of June 30, 2007, the Treasury Department had 3,606 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$29,364. As of the above date, the Treasury Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$782,000.

Justice Department

The Puerto Rico Justice Department (the “Justice Department”) is the governmental entity responsible for enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth. The Secretary of Justice, who is also a member of the Governor’s cabinet, is the head of the Justice Department. The Secretary oversees the work of all district attorneys across the Commonwealth. The Justice Department is also responsible for defending the interests of the Commonwealth in courts of law.

As of June 30, 2007, the Justice Department had 2,519 employees, with an average annual salary of \$38,927. As of the above date, the Justice Department’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was \$724,000.

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority

The Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (“PRASA”) owns and operates the Commonwealth’s public water supply and sanitary sewer systems. Similar to other Commonwealth public corporations, PRASA has broad powers, including the authority to invest its funds and own real estate.

As of June 30, 2007, PRASA had 5,413 participating employees, with an average annual salary of \$19,425. As of the above date, PRASA’s average monthly contribution to the System for the benefit of its employees was approximately \$642,000.

The following table shows the number of participating employees of each of the 10 major contributors to the System for the five-year period ended June 30, 2007:

		Participating Employees				
Entity	Classification	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Puerto Rico Police Department	Central Govt	19,786	18,562	20,584	20,145	21,318
Puerto Rico Education Department	Central Govt	24,872	25,538	27,086	26,407	26,027
Correctional Facilities Administration	Central Govt	9,071	8,820	9,456	9,211	8,678
State Insurance Fund Corporation	Public Corp	3,763	3,758	4,056	4,010	4,129
Administration of Court Facilities	Central Govt	4,520	4,377	4,629	4,768	4,971
Health Department	Central Govt	5,745	5,927	6,364	6,974	7,178
Municipality of San Juan	Municipality	6,042	6,817	6,649	6,525	6,326
Treasury Department	Central Govt	3,555	3,389	3,775	3,582	3,606
Justice Department	Central Govt	2,544	2,344	2,451	2,440	2,519
Aqueduct and Sewer Authority	Public Corp	5,238	5,309	5,181	5,352	5,413

Source: Employees Retirement System

CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND ITS INSTRUMENTALITIES

The Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico relies on various sources of funds for financing its various agencies and public corporations. These sources of funds are: the General Fund, special state funds, income from services, loans and bond issues, federal contributions and other revenues (restricted funds or extraordinary income).

The consolidated resources of the Commonwealth for fiscal year 2008 are estimated at approximately \$27 billion. The most significant sources of funds are: General Fund (34% of consolidated resources), income from services (30%), and federal contributions (20%).

The following table sets forth the consolidated resources available to the government of Puerto Rico and its public corporations (not all of which are Government Employers that contribute to the System) from all these sources for the three fiscal years that ended on June 30, 2007, and the projected amount of such resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

Consolidated Budgeted Revenues by Source (\$ millions)				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008E</u>
General Fund	\$9,311	\$9,436	\$9,125	\$9,227
Special Funds	563	593	572	590
Federal Funds	5,630	5,886	5,800	5,484
Income from Services	7,005	7,588	7,889	7,997
Other Revenues	1,448	901	1,197	1,330
Loans and Bonds	2,192	2,166	2,177	2,363
Total	\$26,149	\$26,570	\$26,760	\$26,991

Source: Office of Management and Budget of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
E: Estimate

The uses of funds for the consolidated resources include payment of payroll and related costs, debt service payments, and capital improvements, among others. The estimated payroll and related costs are \$8.45 billion or 31% of the consolidated revenue sources projected for fiscal year 2008.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale of the Series A Bonds, after deducting underwriting commissions and offering expenses and funding reserves, will be added to the System's pool of invested assets, which will be used to pay retirement benefits to the beneficiaries of the System's defined benefit plan. The following table sets forth the estimated sources and uses of bond proceeds:

Sources:

Principal Amount of the Series A Bonds	\$1,588,810,799.60
Original Issue Discount	(1,663,850.00)
Total Sources	<u>\$1,587,146,949.60</u>

Uses:

Transfer to System to fund retirement benefits	\$1,426,002,361.71
Deposit into Capitalized Interest Account	93,737,392.13
Deposit into Senior Bond Debt Service Reserve Account	46,982,352.66
Underwriting discount and cost of issuance	20,424,843.10
Total Uses	<u>\$1,587,146,949.60</u>

PROJECTED DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

The table labeled "Projected Debt Service Coverage of Series A Bonds" below sets forth, for each Bond Year until the last maturity of the Series A Bonds, (i) the principal and interest requirements for the Series A Bonds (which are the first series of Bonds to be issued), (ii) the projected Employer Contributions calculated on the basis of Global Insight's baseline scenario (projections for each fiscal year, which ends June 30, are assumed to correspond to the Bond Year ending on the following July 1), and (iii) the projected debt service coverage ratio for the Series A Bonds, which is the ratio of projected Employer Contributions to principal and interest requirements for each such Bond Year. A "Bond Year" is the period from July 2 to July 1 of the following calendar year.

The System may issue additional Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 140% in each Bond Year. The System may also issue additional Subordinated Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 125% in each Bond Year.

The table below does not take into consideration any additional Bonds that may be issued by the System. The System anticipates issuing additional Senior Bonds in an amount sufficient to produce net proceeds of \$7.0 billion (after taking into consideration the net proceeds generated by the Series A Bonds) in one or more phases during calendar year 2008.

Projected Debt Service Coverage of Series A Bonds

Bond Year	Projected Employer Contribution	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio
2008	\$ 376,587,801	-	\$ 40,058,723	\$ 40,058,723	9.40x
2009	388,482,989	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.07x
2010	407,399,702	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.27x
2011	430,892,835	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.51x
2012	457,996,101	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	4.80x
2013	483,270,181	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.06x
2014	512,789,455	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.37x
2015	543,331,111	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	5.69x
2016	576,040,506	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.03x
2017	610,270,098	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.39x
2018	646,318,269	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	6.77x
2019	683,976,749	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	7.16x
2020	723,785,096	-	95,504,240	95,504,240	7.58x
2021	765,386,426	\$ 50,000,000	95,504,240	145,504,240	5.26x
2022	808,514,975	70,000,000	92,579,240	162,579,240	4.97x
2023	853,327,696	80,000,000	88,484,240	168,484,240	5.07x
2024	899,366,144	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	10.73x
2025	946,876,902	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	11.30x
2026	995,911,284	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	11.88x
2027	1,047,122,930	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	12.50x
2028	1,098,974,030	45,040,800	195,443,440	240,484,240	4.57x
2029	1,152,889,605	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	13.76x
2030	1,208,455,047	-	83,804,240	83,804,240	14.42x
2031	1,265,543,861	3,000,000	83,804,240	86,804,240	14.58x
2032	1,323,982,289	4,500,000	83,619,740	88,119,740	15.03x
2033	1,384,287,769	4,000,000	83,342,990	87,342,990	15.85x
2034	1,445,723,128	133,500,000	83,096,990	216,596,990	6.68x

Bond Year	Projected Employer Contribution	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Projected Debt Service Coverage Ratio
2035	1,509,472,346	133,500,000	74,886,740	208,386,740	7.24x
2036	1,574,468,247	133,500,000	66,676,490	200,176,490	7.87x
2037	1,641,190,687	133,500,000	58,466,240	191,966,240	8.55x
2038	1,709,880,084	133,500,000	50,255,990	183,755,990	9.31x
2039	1,780,764,166	167,920,000	42,045,740	209,965,740	8.48x
2040	1,854,057,795	89,750,000	31,634,700	121,384,700	15.27x
2041	1,929,897,241	37,550,000	26,070,200	63,620,200	30.34x
2042	2,008,314,689	37,550,000	23,742,100	61,292,100	32.77x
2043	2,089,336,693	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	97.57x
2044	2,173,078,150	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	101.48x
2045	2,259,605,903	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	105.52x
2046	2,348,927,496	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	109.69x
2047	2,441,181,299	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	114.00x
2048	2,536,320,565	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	118.44x
2049	2,634,550,406	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	123.02x
2050	2,735,808,959	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	127.76x
2051	2,840,232,851	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	132.63x
2052	2,947,890,827	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	137.66x
2053	3,058,786,183	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	142.84x
2054	3,173,046,668	-	21,414,000	21,414,000	148.18x
2055	3,290,650,959	86,950,000	21,414,000	108,364,000	30.37x
2056	3,411,750,695	83,350,000	15,805,725	99,155,725	34.41x
2057	3,536,417,695	80,850,000	10,429,650	91,279,650	38.74x
2058	\$3,664,557,960	80,850,000	5,214,825	86,064,825	42.58x

The projected Employer Contributions set forth above are based on a model prepared by the System's consultant, Global Insight, which is set forth in Appendix V, and which projects the total covered payroll of Government Employers. The principal assumptions and economic variables which the model is based are described below under "Projections with Respect to Covered Payroll and Principal Underlying Assumptions." Although the System believes that these assumptions are reasonable, the System cannot guarantee that Employer Contributions will in fact be as projected. Prospective purchasers of the Series A Bonds should read the report in its entirety.

If future Employer Contributions are less than projected by an amount greater than the margin provided by the projected debt service coverage ratio at the time of issuance of any Bonds, the System will not receive sufficient funds to pay debt service on the Series A Bonds. Employer Contributions could be less than projected for several reasons, the most significant of which are discussed under “Investment Considerations” below.

PROJECTIONS WITH RESPECT TO COVERED PAYROLL AND PRINCIPAL UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

The projected level of Employer Contributions that is used in the debt service coverage projections for the Bonds set forth in the preceding section is based on a model prepared by the System’s consultant, Global Insight. Both the System and Global Insight believe that the model is based on reasonable assumptions. The complete text of the Global Insight report is set forth in Appendix V, and should be read in its entirety.

Global Insight is an economic forecasting firm formed in 2001 through the combination of two firms: Data Resources, Inc. (founded in 1968) and Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (founded in 1963). Global Insight has over 3,800 clients in industry, finance, and government, revenues in excess of \$95 million, 600 employees, and 23 offices in 13 countries covering North and South America, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. Some of the data used by Global Insight to prepare this model, specifically information on the Commonwealth’s main retirement systems and on its government structure, was provided by a Puerto Rico consulting firm.

The Global Insight model, together with Global Insight’s long term forecast of Puerto Rico’s economy, projects the total number of government employees that will participate in the System (referred to in the model as total employment in the “ERS participating sector”) and their average wages from fiscal year 2008 through fiscal year 2059, and consequently projects the total covered payroll of such employees (which is equal to the total number of employees multiplied by their average wage). By multiplying total covered payroll by the current contribution rate of 9.275%, the System can then project total Employer Contributions. Although Global Insight’s projections extend through fiscal year 2059, given that the final maturity for the Series A Bonds is July 1, 2058 (which is within the 2058 Bond Year), the projections and forecasts discussed below are presented through fiscal year 2058 rather than fiscal year 2059.

Global Insight’s baseline scenario

Global Insight’s baseline scenario projects that between fiscal years 2008 and 2058 the average annual growth rate of the covered payroll will be approximately 4.6%, increasing from its current level of \$4.0 billion in 2007 to \$7.8 billion in 2020, \$20.0 billion in 2040, and \$39.5 billion in 2058.

Global Insight’s model uses four explanatory variables that Global Insight found to be effective in predicting total employment and average wages in the ERS participating sector, which are then used to calculate total covered payroll. These four variables are total government employment and real gross national product, which are used to predict total employment in the ERS participating sector, and labor productivity and the unemployment rate, which are used to predict average wages in the ERS participating sector. Global Insight’s model for total employment in the ERS participating sector has an R-square in excess of 0.82, which means that it explains more than 82% of the variation in total employment in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period. Global Insight’s model for average wages in the ERS participating sector has an R-square in excess of 0.77, which means that it

explains more than 77% of the variation in average wages in the ERS participating sector over the 1989 to 2006 period.

Global Insight's model projects that total employment in the ERS participating sector will increase on average for the next 50 years by 0.9% per year, from its current level of 176,837 employees to a total of 283,822 employees by the year 2058. As discussed below, this increase, which is driven by growth in real gross national product, is the result of a growth in population of 0.2% per year, an increase in the labor participation rate from 47.0% of the population to 62.6% by 2058, a reduction in unemployment from 10.4% to 3.6%, a reduction in government employment as a percentage of total employment from 24% of the total to 19.2% by 2058, and an increase in employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment, from 58% of the total to 68% by 2058.

With respect to average wages in the ERS participating sector, the model projects that average wages, which are driven by labor productivity and the unemployment rate, will increase by an average of 3.6% per year for the next 50 years, from their fiscal year 2007 average of \$22,757 per employee to \$139,207 per employee by 2058

The values of the four explanatory variables in Global Insight's model are forecasted by Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico, which is in turn fed by Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model. Some of the principal forecasts and assumptions of Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico are the following:

- Puerto Rico's gross national product will increase in real terms (after deducting inflation) by approximately 1.96% per year for the next 50 years, from its current growth level of minus 1.7% in 2007 (which means that the economy contracted) to a peak of approximately 3.6% in 2010, then decreasing to approximately 2.5% in 2020, 1.7% in 2040, and 1.5% in 2058. Real gross national product growth in Global Insight's macroeconomic model for Puerto Rico is driven by labor productivity, demographic trends, fixed capital formation and growth in the U.S. economy, which is in turn determined by Global Insight's U.S. macroeconomic model.
- Puerto Rico's population will increase on average for the next 50 years by 0.2 % per year, from the current level of 3.94 million people to a peak of 4.35 million people by the year 2044, and down slightly to 4.32 million people by 2058. Puerto Rico's projected population is taken from the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections.
- The percentage of the working age population that will be part of the labor force will increase from its current level of 47.0% to 62.6% by 2058.
- The unemployment rate will decrease from its current level of 10.4% of the labor force to 3.6% of the labor force by 2058.
- Government spending as a percentage of Puerto Rico's gross national product will remain constant near 18%.
- Employment in the government sector as a percentage of total employment will continue to decrease, from its current level of 24% to 19.2% by 2058.

- Employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment will increase, from its current level of 58% to 68% by 2058.
- Puerto Rico's tax structure and tax rates will remain constant.
- Inflation will average 2.3% per year, remaining high in the near term, trending down gradually over the medium term as global oil prices stabilize, and converging to the United States level in the long term.

Alternative “take-off” scenario

Global Insight contemplated four alternative scenarios that project higher and lower growth rates for covered payroll. Under the first alternative scenario, a marked increase in investment results in higher labor productivity and an acceleration of real economic growth over the medium and long term. In this “take off” scenario, annual real gross national product growth reaches 4.9% by 2011, peaks at 5.7% in 2017, and decelerates gradually to approximately 2.0% by 2058. As government efficiency and private investment increase, the government is able to undergo a significant restructuring and reduce government employment by 4.9% over the next five years. Government employment then remains unchanged until 2020, and increases thereafter at an average rate of 0.13% per year. However, the reduction in government employment is more than offset by higher government wages, which reach an average of \$299,572 by 2058, and covered payroll reaches \$61.9 billion by 2058.

Alternative low inflation scenario

Under the second alternative scenario, inflation in Puerto Rico, which is currently higher than in the U.S., converges more rapidly to U.S. levels than under the baseline case. As a result, covered payroll reaches only \$33.4 billion in 2058.

Alternative significant government downsizing scenario

Under the third alternative scenario, the government undergoes a major downsizing (without the benefit of higher economic growth). Employment in the public sector as a percentage of total employment in the Commonwealth is reduced more rapidly, decreasing from its current level to a level similar to that of the 50 states of the United States (14% of total employment) within the next ten years. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches \$31.8 billion by 2058.

Alternative employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of government employment remains constant scenario

Finally, under the fourth alternative scenario, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth remains constant at its current level of approximately 58%, instead of increasing to 68% by year 2058 as in the base case scenario. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches \$33.2 billion by 2058.

INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Investors should carefully consider the following factors and other information in this Official Statement before deciding to invest in the Series A Bonds.

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System payable solely from and secured solely by Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds are not payable from or secured by any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not an obligation of the Commonwealth or any of its instrumentalities or political subdivisions, other than the System. In the event that Employer Contributions are less than the amounts required to pay debt service on the Bonds, the System will not be required to pay such debt service from its other assets, and bondholders may not receive the full amount due on the Bonds. The maturity of the Bonds is not subject to acceleration for any reason including non payment of debt service of the Bonds.

The Act requires Government Employers to make the Employer Contributions that are the source of payment for the Bonds. If Government Employers fail to make their required Employer Contributions on time, or contribute less than the amount required, the Resolution requires the System to pursue all available legal remedies to collect such Employer Contributions as soon as possible. The System may, however, be unable to collect the full amount due or may not collect it in time to avoid a shortfall in the amount available to pay the Bonds. This may cause delays in the payment of interest on or principal of the Bonds, or ultimately result in the inability of the System to pay the Bonds.

Employer Contributions may not increase as projected, in which case the System may not have sufficient funds to pay the Bonds

The projected debt service coverage ratio of the Bonds shown above in the tables under the heading "Projected Debt Service Coverage of the Bonds" is based on a model prepared by Global Insight, the System's consultant. The model projects the amount of government payroll for the next 50 years, which when multiplied by the current contribution rate of 9.275% (which the System assumes will remain in effect during the 50-year term of the Bonds), produces a projected level of Employer Contributions. The ratio between this projected level of Employer Contributions and the debt service requirements of the Bonds is the projected debt service coverage ratio of the Bonds. This means that projected Employer Contributions are expected to exceed debt service on the Bonds by at least the margin reflected by this ratio in each year.

The System may issue additional Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Senior Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 140%. The System may also issue additional Subordinated Bonds payable from Employer Contributions, provided that the projected debt service coverage ratio for all Bonds payable from Employer Contributions (including the Bonds proposed to be issued) is equal to or greater than 125%.

If future Employer Contributions are less than projected by an amount greater than the margin provided by the projected debt service coverage ratio at the time of issuance of any Bonds, the System will not receive sufficient funds to pay debt service on the Bonds. Employer Contributions could be less than projected for several reasons, some of which affect the projected number of participating employees, others that affect the projected level of wages, and others that affect both. Some of these reasons relate to demographic trends. Others relate to broad macroeconomic factors, some of which are specific to Puerto

Rico, and some of which relate to the U.S. economy and the global economy. Still others relate to the attitudes of the population of Puerto Rico, the results of political elections, and public policy decisions. Many of these factors are interrelated. Some of these factors are discussed below.

The economy of Puerto Rico may not grow as contemplated in the Global Insight projections.

The growth rate of Puerto Rico's gross national product is one of the principal factors affecting both total employment (and hence the total projected number of government employees, which is a percentage of total employment) and their average wages. The Global Insight model projects that the Puerto Rico economy will grow at an average rate of 1.96% per year in real terms (i.e., after adjusting for inflation), over the next 50 years. The Puerto Rico economy has grown at an average rate of 2.5% per year in real terms during the past 25 years. During this period, the annual growth rate has been as high as 4.4% (in 1988) and as low as a contraction of 2.6% (in 1983). During the prior five years, the average annual growth rate has been 1.4%. Many factors can affect the performance of the economy in Puerto Rico, some of which relate specifically to Puerto Rico, and some of which are external in nature. These include the price of oil, which has adversely affected the Puerto Rico economy in recent years (Puerto Rico is highly dependent on oil for its energy needs), the availability of local and foreign capital, competition from other jurisdictions, the level of interest rates, the performance of the United States economy, tax rates, the level of government regulation, currency exchange rates, and the occurrence of natural disasters such as earthquakes or hurricanes. If the growth rate of the Puerto Rico economy is less than projected, government revenues could be lower than projected, which could adversely affect government payroll. This would reduce the amount of funds available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

Government employment as a percentage of total employment may be less than projected.

In Global Insight's base case scenario, government employment as a percentage of total employment decreases from the current level of approximately 24% of total employment to approximately 19.2% by the year 2058. However, a number of factors could result in a smaller government sector as a percentage of the total economy, which could have an impact on the total number of employees in the ERS participating sector. In an alternative scenario of the Global Insight model, which involves a significant government downsizing without the benefit of higher economic growth, employment in the public sector as a percentage of total employment in the Commonwealth is reduced more rapidly than in the base case scenario. In this alternative scenario, government employment as a percentage of total employment decreases from its current level to a level similar to that of the 50 states of the United States (14% of total employment) within the next ten years. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$31.8 billion by 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

One factor that may have an impact on the size of the government sector is Puerto Rico's current fiscal situation. Puerto Rico has had budget deficits for the last several years. The two principal political parties have publicly stated their commitment to remedy this situation. Among the measures that are contemplated is a reduction in the number of central government employees, primarily through attrition. The current government administration has stated its commitment to this policy, and total government employment has declined by 0.5% over the last two fiscal years. Act No. 103 of May 25, 2006, also known as the "Fiscal Reform Act," sets forth as the public policy of the Commonwealth, among other goals, the reduction of central government spending and the reduction of the number of central government jobs without causing the layoff of regular employees or increasing the actuarial liability of the retirement systems.

Several other factors, including factors that cannot be predicted at this time, could affect the size of the government sector as a percentage of the total economy.

A reduction in government employment as a percentage of total employment would not necessarily result in lower covered payroll if the reduction in employment is offset by higher wages (as in Global Insight's alternative "take-off" scenario). However, unless higher economic growth produces such higher wages, a smaller government sector would mean lower Employer Contributions.

The percentage of government employees that are participating in the System may not increase as projected. In Global Insight's base case scenario, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth continues its historical upward trend, increasing from its current level of 58% to 68% by year 2058. But this may not happen. In an alternative scenario of the Global Insight model, employment in the ERS participating sector as a percentage of total government employment in the Commonwealth remains constant at its current level. In this alternative scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$33.2 billion by 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

Inflation could be lower than projected by the Global Insight base case scenario. The base case scenario of the Global Insight model projects that inflation in Puerto Rico will remain high in the near term, will trend down gradually over the medium term as global oil prices stabilize, and will converge to the United States level in the long term. (United States and Puerto Rico inflation rates were similar during the periods from 1980 – 1989 and 1991 – 1993, at which time they started to diverge, with the Puerto Rico inflation level higher than that of the United States.) But inflation in Puerto Rico may converge to the U.S. level more quickly than projected. In one alternative scenario projected by Global Insight, inflation in Puerto Rico converges more rapidly to United States levels and the inflation differential is eliminated over the next ten years. In this scenario, covered payroll reaches only \$33.4 billion in fiscal year 2058, instead of the \$39.5 billion projected by the base case scenario.

The population of Puerto Rico may not increase as projected. One of the components of the projected growth of employment in the ERS participating sector is population growth. The Global Insight model assumes in its projections that the population of Puerto Rico will increase from approximately 3.7 million in 2007 to approximately 4.3 million by 2058, an increase of 0.2% per year. If the population of Puerto Rico does not grow as projected, the number of government employees, and as a result covered payroll, may not grow as projected. Puerto Rico already has over 1,000 inhabitants per square mile, one of the highest population densities in the world. Most residents of Puerto Rico are United States citizens by birth and hence have unrestricted access to the United States mainland. As a result, the population of Puerto Rico may not grow as projected or may decrease, which could result in lower government employment and hence in lower Employer Contributions.

Government revenues may decrease, resulting in forced reductions in payroll; there may be a reduction in the demand for government services, or in the number of people required to provide these services. The tax and other revenues of the government of Puerto Rico may decrease for a number of reasons, including a reduction in tax rates as a result of taxpayer pressure leading to legislative action or otherwise, other reasons related to the factors discussed above, and other reasons that may not be anticipated, particularly considering the 50-year term of the Bonds. Any such reduction could eventually require a reduction in government expenses, including payroll expenses, which represent a significant percentage of government expenses in Puerto Rico. In addition, the demand for many of the services currently provided by the government may decrease, or an increase in employee productivity may make it possible to provide the same services with fewer employees. If any of these things happen, government employment and government payroll may be lower than projected, and hence there could be lower Employer Contributions than projected to pay debt service on the Bonds.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth could reduce the Employer Contribution rate or make other changes in existing law that adversely affect the amount of Employer Contributions. The Bonds are being issued pursuant to general authority contained in the Act, which does not include any covenant by the Legislature of the Commonwealth not to amend the Act in a way adverse to Bondholders. In addition, as is the case in many other jurisdictions, the Constitution of Puerto Rico does not contain provisions that expressly prohibit the Legislature from amending the Employer Contribution requirements under the Act. Therefore, the Legislature could make changes to the Act that are adverse to the Bondholders, including reducing the rate at which participating Government Employers are required to contribute to the System. If any such change is made, the ability of the System to pay debt service on Bonds when due could be adversely affected. It is impossible to predict at this time the conditions that could cause the Legislature of Puerto Rico to reduce the Employer Contribution rate, but those conditions could include situations (i) where the System's unfunded accrued liability has been reduced or eliminated, which could lead the Legislature to the conclusion (if it did not take into consideration the need to pay the Bonds) that additional Employer Contributions are not required, or (ii) where there is severe financial stress affecting one or more of the Government Employers.

Public Debt of the Commonwealth Must be Paid Before Employer Contributions of Central Government Agencies and Departments

The Constitution of Puerto Rico provides that in the event the Commonwealth has insufficient funds to pay all approved appropriations, the available resources of the Commonwealth shall be used to pay public debt before being used for other purposes. Public debt, which as of September 30, 2007 amounted to \$44.4 billion, includes \$8.1 billion in bonds and notes of the Commonwealth to which the full faith, credit and taxing power of the Commonwealth are pledged, and, according to opinions rendered by the Secretary of Justice of the Commonwealth, any payments which are required to be made by the Commonwealth under its guarantees of bonds and notes issued by its public corporations, which total \$3.9 billion. The Bonds do not constitute public debt. This Constitutional restriction does not apply to Employer Contributions made by public corporations and municipalities, because the funds of public corporations and municipalities are not "available resources" of the Commonwealth.

The Remedies that the Fiscal Agent May Pursue May be Limited

The remedies available to the Fiscal Agent and the holders of the Bonds upon an Event of Default do not include the right to declare all amounts immediately due and payable and are in many respects dependent upon regulatory and judicial actions which are often subject to discretion and delay. Such remedies may also not be readily available or may be limited, and the legal opinions rendered in connection with this financing will be qualified to the extent that enforceability of provisions of the Bonds and the Resolution are affected by such limitations, including as such enforceability may be limited by insolvency or other laws generally affecting creditors' rights.

A redemption may adversely affect the return of bondholders on the Bonds

The System may choose to redeem some or all of the Series A Bonds, or some Series A Bonds may be redeemed to satisfy sinking fund requirements, at times when prevailing interest rates are lower than when the Series A Bonds were issued. If this happens, Bondholders may not be able to reinvest the proceeds received in a comparable security at an effective interest rate as high as that of the Bonds.

The market value of the Bonds may be affected by a negative change in the rating of the Bonds

The rating initially assigned to the Series A Bonds may be lowered or withdrawn. Such rating change could adversely affect the value of and market for the Bonds.

Absence of secondary market for the Bonds

There is currently no secondary market for the Series A Bonds, and there can be no assurances that a secondary market will develop, or if it does develop, that it will provide Bondholders with liquidity for their investment or that it will continue for the life of the Series A Bonds. The Underwriters do not have a legal obligation to maintain a market for the Series A Bonds.

Risks related to hedging transactions

The System may enter into interest rate swap agreements and other derivative transactions to hedge its exposure to interest rate changes and may enter into currency swap agreements in the event it issues Bonds denominated in other currencies. If the counterparties to these agreements fail to perform their obligations, the System may be exposed to unanticipated interest rate changes and currency fluctuations that may reduce the amount of funds available to pay debt service on the Bonds.

**INFORMATION RELATING TO
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO**

Currently, approximately 64% of Employer Contributions are made by agencies or departments of the Commonwealth's central government, and are funded in part from the central government's General Fund. The financial condition of the central government is, therefore, relevant to an evaluation of the risks associated with an investment in the Series A Bonds. For that reason, this Official Statement includes the Commonwealth's Financial Information and Operating Data Report, dated January 1, 2008, as Appendix III and incorporates by reference the Commonwealth's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, as amended, prepared by the Department of the Treasury of Puerto Rico, which report includes the basic financial statements of the Commonwealth as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 (the "Commonwealth Financial Statements"), which have been audited by KPMG LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their report dated August 1, 2007, accompanying such financial statements. KPMG LLP did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority's capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue fund (major funds), and certain activities, funds, and component units separately identified in its report. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to KPMG LLP, and its opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for activities, funds, and component units, separately identified in its report, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. The report of KPMG LLP contains an explanatory paragraph referring to the Commonwealth's adoption of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for the Insurance Recoveries*, as of June 30, 2006. The Commonwealth Financial Statements were filed by the Commonwealth with each nationally recognized municipal securities information repository ("NRMSIR").

Fiscal Year 2008 Projected Revenues and Expenditures

As discussed in greater detail in the Commonwealth Report, the General Fund budget for fiscal year 2008 is \$9.227 billion. General Fund revenues for the five-month period ended on November 30, 2007 totaled \$3.014 billion, which is \$162.9 million less than the Treasury Department's estimate for that

period. This amount includes (i) \$1.587 billion in revenues from individual and corporate income taxes, \$397.1 million from non-resident withholding taxes and \$337.0 million from excise taxes, (ii) \$276.0 million of sales tax revenues, and (iii) \$45.0 million from non-recurring measures. The Commonwealth currently anticipates that for the full fiscal year 2008, total expenditures will roughly equal the budgeted amounts. However, expenditures relating to the Health Insurance Program could exceed the budgeted amounts. The Commonwealth's economic team is working together to enforce the spending controls measures that have been established to attempt to minimize this budget risk.

THE SERIES A BONDS

General

The following summary is qualified by reference to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively. Capitalized terms not defined below are defined in the Resolution.

The Resolution authorizes the issuance of Senior Bonds and Subordinated Bonds. The Series A Bonds are Senior Bonds.

The Series A Bonds will be dated their date of delivery and will be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,588,810,799.60 as term bonds (the "Term Bonds") and as capital appreciation bonds (the "Capital Appreciation Bonds"), in the principal amounts, bearing interest at the rates, or compounding at the yields (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds), and maturing (subject to the rights of redemption described below) on the dates, all as shown on the inside cover page of this Official Statement.

Interest on the Series A Bonds will accrue, or compound (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds), from their date of delivery. Interest on the Term Bonds will be payable monthly on the first day of each month, commencing on March 1, 2008. Interest on the Capital Appreciation Bonds will not be paid on a current basis, but will be added to the principal of the Capital Appreciation Bonds on each January 1 and July 1, commencing on July 1, 2008 (each, a "Compounding Date"), and will be treated as if accruing in equal daily amounts between Compounding Dates, until paid at maturity or upon redemption. The principal amount of the Capital Appreciation Bonds on each Compounding Date (also referred to as their "Accreted Amount") is set forth in Appendix X. Interest shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

For purposes of this Official Statement, references to "principal" shall mean, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof.

The Series A Bonds will be issued as fully registered bonds without coupons in denominations of \$5,000 principal amount (or maturity amount in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and integral multiples thereof. The Bonds will be registered under The Depository Trust Company's Book-Entry Only system described in Appendix IX. Bond certificates will not be delivered to purchasers of the Series A Bonds. Transfers of ownership, and payment on the Bonds will be effected by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") and its Participants pursuant to rules and procedures established by DTC and its Participants. See "Book entry system" on Appendix IX.

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Series A Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the System from any source, in whole or in part, at any time on or after July 1, 2018, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount) of the Series A Bonds, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, and without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Term Bonds shall be redeemed in part, by lot, through application of Sinking Fund Installments as provided in the Resolution, in each case at a Redemption Price equal to the principal amount or portion thereof to be redeemed, together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Subject to the provisions of the Resolution permitting amounts to be credited toward part or all of any Sinking Fund Installment, with respect to the Series A Bonds due on each of the dates specified below, there shall be due, and the System shall in any and all events be required to pay, on each mandatory redemption date set forth in the following table the amount set opposite such date, and said amount shall constitute a Sinking Fund Installment for the retirement of such Series A Bonds:

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2023

Mandatory Redemption Date <u>July 1,</u>	Sinking Fund <u>Installment</u>
2021	\$50,000,000
2022	70,000,000
2023	80,000,000*

*Final Maturity

Term Bonds maturing July 1, 2038

Mandatory Redemption Date <u>July 1,</u>	Sinking Fund <u>Installment</u>
2034	\$133,500,000
2035	133,500,000
2036	133,500,000
2037	133,500,000
2038	133,500,000*

*Final Maturity

Notice of Redemption. In the event any Series A Bonds are called for redemption, the System shall give the Fiscal Agent notice ("Notice") at least 40 days prior to the date fixed for redemption (or such shorter period which is acceptable to the Fiscal Agent), and the Fiscal Agent shall give Notice, in the name of the System, at least 30 days prior to the date fixed for redemption to DTC, or if the Book-Entry Only System is discontinued as described herein, to the registered owners of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed (with copies to the Fiscal Agent); *provided, however*, that failure to give

such Notice to DTC or to any registered owner, or any defect therein, shall not affect the validity of any proceedings for the redemption of any of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof for which proper notice was given. If a Notice of redemption shall be unconditional, or if the conditions of a conditional Notice shall have been satisfied, then upon presentation and surrender of the Series A Bonds or portions thereof so called for redemption at the place or places of payment, such Series A Bonds or such portion shall be redeemed.

The Notice shall (a) specify (i) the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed, (ii) the redemption date, (iii) the redemption price, (iv) the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable (which shall be the principal office of the Fiscal Agent), and (v) if less than all of the Series A Bonds are to be redeemed, the CUSIP identification numbers, the numbers of the Series A Bonds, and the portions of the Series A Bonds to be redeemed, (b) state any condition permitted in, or not expressly prohibited by, the Resolution to such redemption, and (c) state that on the redemption date, and upon the satisfaction of any such condition, the Series A Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed shall cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase).

Any notice of optional redemption of Series A Bonds may be made conditional upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to the date fixed for redemption of moneys sufficient to pay the principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and interest on such Series A Bonds or such portions to be redeemed, or upon the satisfaction of any other condition or the occurrence of any other event, which notice shall specify any such conditions or events. Any conditional notice so given may be rescinded at any time before payment of such principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and interest on such Series A Bonds or such portions thereof if any such condition so specified is not satisfied or if any such other event shall not occur. Notice of such rescission shall be given by the System to the Fiscal Agent at least two Business Days prior to the scheduled date of redemption, and the Fiscal Agent shall give notice of such rescission to affected owners of Series A Bonds at least one Business Day prior to such scheduled date of redemption, in the same manner as the conditional notice of redemption was given.

If notice of redemption is given and if sufficient funds are on deposit with the Fiscal Agent to provide for the payment of the principal of (or Accreted Amount, in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds) and premium, if any, and interest on the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) to be redeemed, then the Series A Bonds (or portions thereof) so called for redemption will, on the redemption date, cease to bear interest (in the case of the Capital Appreciation Bonds, the Accreted Amount thereof shall cease to increase), and shall no longer be deemed outstanding under or be entitled to any benefit or security under the Resolution.

Amendment of Resolution

The System may adopt a Supplemental Resolution amending or supplementing the Resolution for any of the following purposes without the consent of any Bondholder:

(i) to close the Resolution against, or provide limitations and restrictions in addition to the limitations and restrictions contained in the Resolution on, the authentication and delivery of the Bonds or the issuance of other evidences of indebtedness;

(ii) to add to the covenants and agreements of the System in the Resolution other covenants and agreements to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iii) to add to the limitations and restrictions in the Resolution other limitations and restrictions to be observed by the System which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect;

(iv) to surrender any right, power or privilege reserved to or conferred upon the System by the Resolution to the extent such surrender is for the benefit of the Owners of the Bonds;

(v) to authorize Bonds of a Series and, in connection therewith, specify and determine various matters which are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution;

(vi) to confirm, as further assurance, any pledge and assignment under, and the subjection to any lien, assignment or pledge created or to be created by, the Resolution, of the Pledged Property or of any other moneys, securities, funds or accounts;

(vii) to modify any of the provisions of the Resolution as may be necessary or desirable to provide for the issuance of Bonds in book entry form;

(viii) to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistent provision in the Resolution;

(ix) if Bonds of such Series are Adjustable Rate Bonds, Capital Appreciation Bonds, Convertible Capital Appreciation Bonds or Bonds hedged or to be hedged by a Qualified Hedge, or the Supplemental Resolution authorizes a Qualified Hedge on Bonds previously issued, to add provisions specifying the method of calculating the Accrued Payment Obligation with respect to such Bonds, for purposes of the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the additional Bonds tests;

(x) to provide such provisions with respect to Subordinated Bonds as are necessary and desirable, *provided*, that no such provisions shall adversely affect the payment priorities under the Resolution of any Bonds then Outstanding;

(xi) to provide for a security interest on the Pledged Property for the payment and as security for Credit Facilities, Liquidity Facilities and Qualified Hedges; or

(xii) to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under the Resolution as are necessary or desirable and are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect.

In addition, the System may amend the Resolution and modify the rights and obligations of the System and of the Owners of the Bonds by a Supplemental Resolution, with the written consent (i) of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding at the time such consent is given, and (ii) in case less than all of the several Series of Bonds then Outstanding are affected by the modification or amendment, of the Owners of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds of each Series so affected and Outstanding at the time such consent is given. No such modification or amendment shall permit a change in the terms of redemption or maturity of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of any Outstanding Bond or of any installment of interest thereon or a reduction in the principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) or the Redemption Price thereof or in the rate of interest thereon without the consent of each Bondowner affected thereby, or shall reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount (or Accreted Amount, if applicable) of Bonds or otherwise affect classes of Bonds the consent of the Owners of which is required to effect any such modification or amendment without the consent of all Bondowners, or shall change or modify any of the rights or obligations of the Fiscal Agent without its written assent thereto, or shall change or modify any of the

rights of the providers of Qualified Hedges, Credit Facilities or Liquidity Facilities regarding source of and security for payments due to such Persons, or amount and timing of payments due, without the prior written consent of such Persons. A Series shall be deemed to be affected by a modification or amendment of the Resolution if the same adversely affects or diminishes the rights of the Owners of Bonds of such Series. The Fiscal Agent may, but shall not be obligated to, determine whether or not in accordance with the foregoing powers of amendment, Bonds of any particular Series or maturity would be affected by any modification or amendment of the Resolution, and any such determination if reasonable and in good faith shall be binding and conclusive on the System and all Owners of Bonds.

Events of Default and Remedies

Each of the following events shall constitute an Event of Default under the Resolution:

(i) There shall occur a default in the payment of principal or Redemption Price of or interest on any Bond or payments due to any Parity Obligation or any Subordinate Obligation related thereto in the Currency in which such Bond, Parity Obligation or Subordinate Obligation is payable, after the same shall have become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption or otherwise.

(ii) There shall occur a failure to observe, or a refusal to comply with, the terms of the Resolution or the Bonds, other than a failure or refusal constituting an event specified in paragraph (i) above; provided, however, that with respect to any failure to observe or refusal to comply with the covenants and agreements set forth in the Resolution, such failure or refusal shall have continued for a period of 30 days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, is given to the System by the Fiscal Agent or any Beneficiary. If prior to the expiration of the above mentioned 30-day period, the System shall request in writing an extension of time and the System shall certify in such request that the failure stated in the notice cannot be remedied within such 30-day period, then such 30-day period shall be extended for an additional 30 days if corrective action has been instituted by the System and is being diligently pursued;

Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the Fiscal Agent may, and upon the written request of the Owners of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds shall, proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the Bondowners by such of the following remedies as the Fiscal Agent, being advised by counsel, shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce such rights:

(i) by suit, action or proceeding to enforce all rights of the Bondowners, including the right to collect or require the System to collect Revenues adequate to carry out the covenants, agreements and assignments with respect thereto contained in the Resolution and to require the System to carry out any other covenant or agreement with Bondowners and to perform its duties under the Act;

(ii) by suit upon the Bonds limited, upon recovery thereunder, to the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under the Resolution;

(iii) by action or suit in equity, to require the System to account as if it were the trustee of an express trust for the Bondowners, for the Pledged Property pledged and assigned under the Resolution as shall be within its control; and

(iv) by action or suit in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or in violation of the rights of the Bondowners or the Beneficiaries.

The maturity of the Bonds is not subject to acceleration for any reason, including non payment of debt service of the Bonds or any other Event of Default.

In the enforcement of any remedy under the Resolution, the Fiscal Agent shall be entitled to sue for, enforce payment on and receive any and all amounts then or during any default becoming and at any time remaining, due from the System for principal, Redemption Price, interest or otherwise for Bonds under any provision of this Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution or of or on the Bonds, and unpaid with interest on overdue payments, to the extent permitted by law, at the rate or rates of interest specified in such Bonds, together with any and all costs and expenses of collection and of all proceedings hereunder and under such Bonds, without prejudice to any other right or remedy of the Fiscal Agent or of the Bondowners, and to recover and enforce judgment or decree against the System for any portion of such amounts remaining unpaid, with interest, costs and expenses, in any manner provided by law, the moneys adjudged or decreed to be payable.

After making provision for the payment of any reasonable expenses of the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys necessary in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent to protect the interests of the Owners of the Bonds and the other Beneficiaries, and for the payment of the reasonable charges and expenses and liabilities incurred and advances made by the Fiscal Agent and its agents and attorneys in the performance of their duties under the Resolution, in the event that the funds held by the Fiscal Agent shall be insufficient for the payment of interest and principal or Accreted Amount or Redemption Price then due on the Bonds in the Currency or Currencies in which such Bonds are payable, respectively, and other amounts payable as described in clauses FIRST through SEVENTH of this paragraph 1, such funds (excluding funds held for the payment or redemption of particular Bonds which have theretofore become due at maturity or by call for redemption) and any other moneys received or collected by the Fiscal Agent and any moneys or other property distributable in respect of the System's obligations under the Resolution after the occurrence of an Event of Default, shall be applied as follows:

FIRST: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of regularly scheduled fees payable under each Ancillary Bond Facility;

SECOND: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Senior Bonds and the interest component of Parity Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order such installments are due, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds, and Parity Obligations, and then to the payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interests component of the Parity Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and the Parity Obligations;

THIRD: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Senior Bonds and the unpaid principal components of Parity Obligations, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Parity Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

FOURTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of all installments of interest on the Subordinated Bonds and the interest component of Subordinate Obligations then due, and thereafter, in the order such installments are due, and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full any installment due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts due on such date, without any discrimination or preference, except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Subordinate Obligations, and then to the payment of any interest due and payable after maturity on such Bonds and the interest component of Subordinate Obligations, ratably, to the Persons entitled thereto, without any discrimination or preference except as to any difference in the respective rates of interest specified in such Bonds and Subordinate Obligations;

FIFTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of the unpaid principal or Redemption Price of the Subordinated Bonds and the unpaid principal component of Subordinate Obligations for the Subordinated Bonds, which shall have become due, whether at maturity or by call for redemption, in the order of their due dates and, if the amount available shall not be sufficient to pay in full all such Bonds and the principal component of Subordinate Obligations due on the same date, then to the payment thereof ratably, according to the amounts of principal or Redemption Price due on such date, without any discrimination or preference;

SIXTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts reimbursable or payable by the System under each Credit Facility for draws or payments thereunder to pay principal of or interest on Bonds, whether such reimbursements or payments are made to the Credit Facility Provider as a Bondowner, as a subrogee or otherwise; and

SEVENTH: to the payment to the Persons entitled thereto of amounts payable by the System under each Credit Facility, Liquidity Facility and Qualified Hedge not constituting Parity Obligations or payable pursuant to clauses FIRST through SIXTH of this paragraph.

Bondowners' Direction of Proceedings

Except as otherwise provided in the Resolution, the Owners of a majority in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding shall have the right, by an instrument or concurrent instruments in writing executed and delivered to the Fiscal Agent, to direct the method of conducting remedial proceedings to be taken by the Fiscal Agent, provided that such direction shall not be otherwise than in accordance with law or the provisions of the Resolution, and that the Fiscal Agent shall have the right to decline to follow any such direction which in the opinion of the Fiscal Agent would be unjustly prejudicial to Bondowners not parties to such direction or would involve the Fiscal Agent in personal liability.

Limitation on Rights of Bondowners

No Owner of any Bond shall have any right to institute any suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding in equity or at law hereunder, or for the protection or enforcement of any right under the Resolution unless such Owner shall have given to the Fiscal Agent written notice of the Event of Default or breach of duty on account of which such suit, action or proceeding is to be taken, and unless the Owners of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding shall have made written request of the Fiscal Agent after the right to exercise such powers or right of action, as the case may be, shall have occurred, and shall have afforded the Fiscal Agent a reasonable opportunity either to proceed to exercise the powers herein granted or granted under the law or to institute such action, suit or proceeding in its name and unless, also, there shall have been offered to the Fiscal Agent reasonable security and indemnity against the costs, expenses (including legal fees and expenses) and liabilities to be

incurred therein or thereby, and the Fiscal Agent shall have refused or neglected to comply with such request within a reasonable time; and such notification, request and offer of indemnity are hereby declared in every such case to be conditions precedent to the execution of the powers under the Resolution or for any other remedy provided hereunder or by law.

No one or more Owners of the Bonds or other Beneficiary hereby secured shall have any right in any manner whatever by his or their action to affect, disturb or prejudice the security of the Resolution, or to enforce any right hereunder or under law with respect to the Bonds, or the Resolution, except in the manner herein provided, and that all proceedings at law or in equity shall be instituted, had and maintained in the manner herein provided and for the benefit of all Owners of the Outstanding Bonds. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect or impair the right of any Bondowner to enforce the payment of the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on such Owner's Bonds or the obligation of the System to pay the principal (or Accreted Amount, if any) of and interest on each Bond issued hereunder to the Owner thereof at the time and place in said Bond expressed.

Each Owner of any Bond by such Bondowner's acceptance thereof shall be deemed to have agreed that any court in its discretion may require, in any suit for the enforcement of any right or remedy under the Resolution, or in any suit against the Fiscal Agent for any action taken or omitted by it as Fiscal Agent, the filing by any party litigant in such suit of an undertaking to pay the reasonable costs of such suit, and that such court may in its discretion assess reasonable costs, including reasonable pre-trial, trial and appellate attorneys' fees, against any party litigant in any such suit, having due regard to the merits and good faith of the claims or defenses made by such party litigant; but the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any suit instituted by the Fiscal Agent, to any suit instituted by any Bondowner or group of Bondowners holding at least 25% in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, or to any suit instituted by any Bondowner for the enforcement of the payment of any Bond on or after the respective due date thereof expressed in such Bond.

Book Entry Only System

The information contained in Appendix IX to this Official Statement concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry only system has been obtained from sources that the System and the Underwriters believe to be reliable, but neither the System nor the Underwriters take responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

The System cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC or DTC direct or indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners of the Series A Bonds: (i) payments of principal and interest payments (including redemption payments) with respect to the Series A Bonds; (ii) confirmation of ownership interest in the Series A Bonds; or (iii) notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Series A Bonds, or that they will do so on a timely basis, or that DTC or the DTC Participants will serve and act in the manner described in this Official Statement.

None of the System nor the Fiscal Agent or any agent of the System or the Fiscal Agent will have any responsibility or obligations to DTC, the DTC Participants, or the Beneficial Owners with respect to: (i) the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any DTC Participants; (ii) the payment by DTC or any DTC Participants of any amount due to any Beneficial Owner in respect of principal and interest payments (including redemption payments) on the Series A Bonds; (iii) the delivery by DTC or any DTC Participants of any notice to any Beneficial Owner that is required or permitted to be given to owners under the terms of the Series A Bonds; or (iv) any consent given or other action taken by DTC as registered owner of the Series A Bonds. See Appendix IX-Book-Entry System.

Definitive Bonds

In the event the System determines that it is in the best interest of the Beneficial Owners that they be able to obtain Series A Bond certificates, the System may notify DTC and the Fiscal Agent, whereupon DTC will notify the Participants, of the availability through DTC of the Series A Bond certificates, subject to DTC procedures. In such event, the System shall issue, and the Fiscal Agent shall transfer and exchange, Series A Bond certificates as requested by DTC and any other Series A Bond owners in appropriate amounts. DTC may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to the Series A Bonds at any time by giving notice to the System and the Fiscal Agent and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances (if there is no successor securities depository), the System and the Fiscal Agent shall be obligated to deliver Series A Bond certificates as described in the General Resolution. In the event Series A Bond certificates are issued, the provisions of the General Resolution shall apply to, among other things, the transfer and exchange of such certificates and the method of payment of principal and of and Redemption Price interest on such certificates. Whenever DTC requests the System and the Fiscal Agent to do so, the Fiscal Agent and the System will cooperate with DTC in taking appropriate action after reasonable notice (i) to make available one or more separate certificates evidencing the Series A Bonds to any DTC Participant having Series A Bonds credited to its DTC account or (ii) to arrange for another securities depository to maintain custody of certificates evidencing the Series A Bonds.

Upon surrender by DTC of the definitive Series A Bonds and instructions for registration, the System will issue the definitive Bonds, and thereafter the Fiscal Agent will recognize the registered holders of the definitive Series A Bonds as Bondholders under the Resolution.

The Fiscal Agent will make payments of principal of and interest on the Series A Bonds directly to Bondholders in accordance with the procedures set forth herein and in the Resolution. The Fiscal Agent will make interest payments and principal payments to Bondholders in whose names the definitive Series A Bonds were registered at the close of business on the related record date. The Fiscal Agent will make payments by check mailed to the address of the Bondholder as it appears on the register maintained by the Fiscal Agent or in such other manner as may be provided in the Resolution, except that certain payments will be made by wire transfer as described in the Resolution. The Fiscal Agent will make the final payment on any Series A Bond (whether definitive Series A Bonds or registered in the name of Cede & Co.), however, only upon presentation and surrender of the Series A Bond on the final payment date at the office or agency that is specified in the notice of final payment to Bondholders.

Definitive Series A Bonds will be transferable and exchangeable at the offices of the transfer agent and registrar, which initially will be the Fiscal Agent. There will be no service charge for any registration of transfer or exchange, but the transfer agent and registrar may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge imposed in connection therewith.

SECURITY AND SOURCES OF PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS

The following summary is qualified by reference to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively.

Bonds are Limited, Non-Recourse Obligations of the System

The Bonds are limited, non-recourse obligations of the System, payable solely from and secured solely by Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds and funds on deposit with the Fiscal Agent in the various accounts established thereunder. The Bonds are not general obligations of the System and are not payable from contributions made to the System by participating employees, or from the assets acquired with the proceeds of the Bonds, or from Employer Contributions released by the Fiscal Agent to the System after funding of required reserves, or from any other assets of the System. The Bonds are not obligations, general, special or otherwise, of the Commonwealth, do not constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or any of its other political subdivisions or instrumentalities, and are not payable out of any moneys of the Commonwealth other than future Employer Contributions.

The Employer Contributions are those contributions that Government Employers must contribute to the System pursuant to the Act. The Act requires that Employer Contributions cover the difference between (i) the benefits provided by the System to its beneficiaries, plus administrative costs, and (ii) the contributions that employees are required to make to the System. The Act further provides that the employers must contribute every year at least 9.275% of the wages and salaries paid to their employees.

The Legislature of the Commonwealth could reduce the Employer Contribution rate or make other changes in existing law that adversely affect the amount of Employer Contributions; Safeguards for Payment of Employer Contributions to the System

The Bonds are being issued pursuant to general authority contained in the Act, which does not include any covenant by the Legislature of the Commonwealth not to amend the Act in a way adverse to Bondholders. In addition, as is the case in many other jurisdictions, the Constitution of Puerto Rico does not contain provisions that expressly prohibit the Legislature from amending the Employer Contribution requirements under the Act. Therefore, the Legislature could make changes to the Act that are adverse to the Bondholders, including reducing the rate at which participating Government Employers are required to contribute to the System. If any such change is made, the ability of the System to pay debt service on Bonds when due could be adversely affected.

The following factors may, however, provide some protection to Bondholders:

- In a 1987 case dealing with the retirement system of the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Supreme Court ruled that government retirement system participants have a contractual vested right to their pension benefits on account of their employment and participation in the retirement system. The Court further ruled that as a result, the Legislature may not alter public employees' pension rights unless the proposed amendments are reasonable and promote the actuarial solvency of the retirement system. In its decision, the Court upheld amendments that established a minimum retirement age, increased employee contributions, and reduced the pension benefits received by participants who retired before a certain age, because these were reasonable and necessary to save the actuarial solvency of the system, which at the time was in a "serious actuarial crisis." Although the case dealt with the ability of the government to affect the retirement benefits and not with their funding or the rights of bondholders, and, therefore, Bondholders may not have standing under the holding of this case to challenge any proposed amendment to the Act that adversely affects Bondholders, Bondholders may benefit indirectly from the actions of System participants in the event the Legislature proposes to reduce Employer Contributions and System participants challenge such proposed reduction on the basis the above ruling.

- The System is required under the Resolution to uphold, enforce and defend its rights to receive the current statutorily required Employer Contributions under the Act. If the Legislature attempts to decrease Employer Contributions, the System must use its best efforts to prevent the adoption of such decrease and to challenge in court legislation that reduces statutorily required Employer Contributions that the System feels is contrary to applicable law including, but not limited to, the Commonwealth's Constitution and the rulings of the Puerto Rico Supreme Court.

- Although the Legislature is not legally required to take into account the System's opposition to any proposed amendment to the Act, the Legislature has never taken any action that had the effect of impairing the ability of a Puerto Rico government instrumentality to pay its debt, and has always appropriated funds required to pay debt service, even if not legally obligated to do so.

- The Legislature has not reduced the Employer Contribution rate since 1960, and the last employer increase occurred in 1990, which contribution rate is still in effect.

The Act provides the System with special powers to compel employers to make required contributions to the System. The System has the power to notify and require employers to make required contributions or show cause why they are prevented from making them. The head of an agency, the mayor of a municipality or the head of a public corporation that is a participating employer and does not comply with these requests is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding between the System and Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, public corporations and municipalities are prevented from having access to government funding sources if, as employers, they have unpaid employer contributions to the System.

In addition, the System is authorized to suspend pre-retirement benefits (loans) to a participating employer's employees if its Employer Contributions are three months past due.

Bonds are Issued Pursuant to Resolution

The Series A Bonds are being issued pursuant to the to the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution, copies of which are set forth in Appendices VI and VII, respectively. The Resolution appoints The Bank of New York as Fiscal Agent, with certain duties and responsibilities

relating to the authentication and payment of the Series A Bonds, the deposit of future Employer Contributions in the various funds and accounts established under the Resolution, and other matters.

Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the General Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution.

Pledge of Employer Contributions Pursuant to Security Agreement

As provided in the Resolution, the System will enter, prior to the issuance of the Series A Bonds, into a Security Agreement with the Fiscal Agent for the benefit of the Bondholders, pursuant to which the System will pledge to the Fiscal Agent, and will grant to the Fiscal Agent a security interest in, Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Bonds and the funds on deposit with the Fiscal Agent under the various accounts established under the Resolution.

The Resolution and the Security Agreement constitute a contract between the System and the Fiscal Agent, on behalf of the owners of the Bonds. The pledge, covenants and agreements of the System set forth in the Resolution and the Security Agreement shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the owners of all the Bonds, regardless of time or times of their issuance or maturity, and shall be of equal rank, without preference, priority or distinction of any of the Bonds over any other Bond, except as expressly provided in or permitted by the Resolution. The pledge by the System of the Pledged Funds, which consist of all Employer Contributions that are made after the date of issuance of the Bonds in accordance with the Act and amounts on deposit in the different accounts created pursuant to the Resolution for the benefit of the owners of the Bonds, is irrevocable so long as any Bonds are outstanding under the terms of the Resolution.

Deposit of Employer Contributions with the Fiscal Agent

The System has agreed to deposit all Employer Contributions made after the date of issuance of the Series A Bonds with the Fiscal Agent on the last Business Day of each month.

Funds and Accounts

The Resolution creates the Project Fund, and within such Fund it creates the Capitalized Interest Account, the Revenue Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the General Reserve Account, and the Redemption Account. All accounts and subaccounts created pursuant to the Resolution and the monies held in such accounts or subaccounts are pledged to the payment of the Bonds.

Revenue Account. All Revenues, including the Employer Contributions shall be deposited in the Revenue Account. After payment to the Fiscal Agent of all amounts payable to the Fiscal Agent, amounts on deposit from time to time in the Revenue Account shall be used to make the following payments and deposits or for the following purposes in the following order:

first, to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated on a pro rata basis between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount, until the amount on deposit in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation (as defined below) related to all Senior Bonds and Parity Obligations;

second, to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the Senior Bonds, which is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation of the Senior Bonds as of the first Business Day of each Bond Year for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made;

third, if there are Subordinated Bonds outstanding, to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, allocated on a pro rata basis between the Principal Subaccount and the Interest Subaccount until the amount on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account shall equal the Accrued Payment Obligation related to all Subordinated Bonds and Parity Obligations;

fourth, if there are Subordinated Bonds outstanding, to the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the amount required to cause the amount on deposit therein to be equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to the Subordinated Bonds, which is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation of the Subordinated Bonds for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made;

fifth, to the payment of Operating Expenses, which include reasonable out-of-pocket expenses of the System related to the issuance of the Bonds (including, without limitation, the out-of-pocket costs of preparation of accounting and other reports, costs of maintenance of the ratings on Bonds, and insurance premiums, deductibles and retention payments), legal fees, fees and expenses incurred for professional consultants and fiduciaries, and regularly scheduled fees payable under each Credit Facility and Liquidity Facility; and

sixth, to the General Reserve Account, all Employer Contributions remaining after the deposits required by subparagraphs first to fifth above have been made in full. A portion of the funds held in the General Reserve Account will be released to the System after the end of each Bond Year, free and clear of the lien of the Resolution and the Security Agreement, upon the satisfaction of the following conditions: (i) during the Bond Year, there has been no withdrawal from any Debt Service Reserve Account; (ii) the balances in the Debt Service Accounts equal the respective amounts required to pay in full the next principal and interest obligation due on each Class of Bonds; (iii) the balance in the Debt Service Reserve Account for each class of Bonds is not less than the corresponding Debt Service Reserve Requirement; (iv) there are no outstanding amounts due to the Fiscal Agent under the Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution; and (v) after any such withdrawal and release to the System, 10% of the next Bond Year's Accrued Payment Obligation for all Outstanding Bonds is on deposit in the General Reserve Account. (Only amounts in excess of this 10% may be released to the System.)

"Accrued Payment Obligation" shall mean, with respect to any Class of Bonds and the related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, and for any Bond Year, as of any date, the aggregate of the Principal Installments of and interest on such Bonds, and the principal and interest components of such related Parity Obligations or Subordinate Obligations, due and unpaid during such Bond Year (or, in the case of Debt Service Account deposits, for Bonds with scheduled payments due more frequently than semi-annually, the current Bond Year and the first three months of the following Bond Year); *provided* that in the case of Bonds that are not fixed rate Bonds or Bonds that are not denominated in U.S. dollars, the interest shall be based on an assumed interest rate determined as provided in the related Supplemental Resolution. For purposes of this definition, principal, interest or other obligations for the payment of which the Fiscal Agent shall hold in escrow sufficient funds in a segregated account (including the Capitalized Interest Account and any escrow for the payment of Bonds that are defeased as provided in this Resolution) shall not be taken into consideration.

Senior Bonds Debt Service Account. The Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the interest subaccount in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) the interest on the Senior Bonds as and when due and payable, and (ii) the interest component of the Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the principal subaccount in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) each Principal Installment due on the Senior Bonds (including the Redemption Price payable upon mandatory redemption out of Sinking Fund Installments) as and when due and payable, and (ii) the principal component of Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent.

In the event of the refunding of any Senior Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of the System to the Fiscal Agent, withdraw from the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account all or any portion of the amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Senior Bonds to be refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Senior Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid.

Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. At the time any Senior Bonds are delivered pursuant to the Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution, the System shall pay into the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account from the proceeds of the Senior Bonds or other available funds, an amount equal to the aggregate of the Debt Service Reserve Requirements established in the Resolution for the Outstanding Senior Bonds, after giving effect to any Senior Bonds Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, which is defined as a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guarantee or other security arrangement provided to the Fiscal Agent as a substitute for the deposit of cash and/or investment securities in the Debt Service Reserve Account, calculated immediately after the delivery of such Bonds. The Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Amount is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation (net of capitalized interest) of the Senior Bonds as of the first Business Day of each Bond Year for each of the five Bond Years following the year on which the deposit is being made.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to the Resolution, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Senior Bonds and the principal and interest components of the Parity Obligations related to the Senior Bonds.

Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account. In the event the System issues Subordinated Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the interest subaccount in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) the interest on the Subordinated Bonds as and when due and payable, and (ii) the interest component of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. In addition, the Fiscal Agent shall pay out of the principal subaccount in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, to the Persons entitled thereto, (i) each Principal Installment due on the Subordinated Bonds (including the Redemption Price payable upon mandatory redemption out of Sinking Fund Installments) as and when due and payable, and (ii) the principal component of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds, at the times, in the manner and on the other terms and conditions as determined by the System and set forth in written directions of the System to the Fiscal Agent. Amounts in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account

are available to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds if funds in the Senior Bond Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account and the General Reserve Account are insufficient therefor.

In the event of the refunding of any Subordinated Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall, upon the written direction of the System to the Fiscal Agent, withdraw from the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account all or any portion of the amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Subordinated Bonds to be refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; provided, however, that such withdrawal shall not be made unless immediately thereafter the Subordinated Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid.

Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. At the time any Subordinated Bonds are delivered pursuant to the Resolution, the System shall pay into the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account from the proceeds of the Subordinated Bonds or other available funds, an amount equal to the aggregate of the Debt Service Reserve Requirements established in the Resolution for the Outstanding Subordinated Bonds, after giving effect to any Subordinated Bonds Reserve Account Cash Equivalent, which is defined as a letter of credit, insurance policy, surety, guaranty or other security arrangement provided to the Fiscal Agent as a substitute for the deposit of cash and/or Investment Securities in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account. The Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Amount is equal to 50% of the average Accrued Payment Obligation (net of capitalized interest) of the Subordinated Bonds for each of the five Bond Years following the year in which the deposit is being made.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent other funds (including, but not limited to any amounts in the General Reserve Account) are not available therefor pursuant to the Resolution, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Subordinated Bonds and the principal and interest components of the Parity Obligations related to the Subordinated Bonds.

Amounts in the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account are available to pay debt service on the Senior Bonds if funds in the Senior Bond Debt Service Account, the Senior Bond Debt Service Reserve Account and the General Reserve Account are insufficient therefor.

General Reserve Account. There shall be transferred from the Revenue Account, after all deposits to the Senior Bonds Debt Service Account, the Senior Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account, the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Account, and the Subordinated Bonds Debt Service Reserve Account have been made and operating expenses have been paid to the Fiscal Agent, all excess moneys into the General Reserve Account.

Except as otherwise provided by any Supplemental Resolution, amounts on deposit in the General Reserve Account shall be applied, to the extent funds are not available therefor in the Debt Service Account or Debt Service Reserve Account of any particular class of Bonds, to pay when due the Principal Installments and Redemption Price of and the interest on the Outstanding Bonds of the related class and the principal and interest components of Parity Obligations related to that class of Bonds. Funds in the General Reserve Account may also be used to pay Subordinate Obligations.

Capitalized Interest Account. From the proceeds of the Series A Bonds, the amount of \$93,737,392.13 will be deposited to the Capitalized Interest Account, and used to pay debt service on the Series A Bonds for the first twelve months after their date of issuance.

Covenants Concerning Employer Contributions

In the Resolution, the System covenants that it will diligently take all action necessary to collect Employer Contributions when due and will pursue all remedies provided by the Act and other applicable law to collect Employer Contributions.

In order to reduce the risk of any adverse change to the Act, the Resolution contains the System's covenant to oppose any reduction in the contribution rate or any other change in the Act that would have a material adverse effect on Bondholders.

Limitation on Issuance of Additional Senior Bonds

The System may issue, from time to time, one or more Series of additional Senior Bonds, which are payable from and secured by the Pledged Property on a parity with the Series A Bonds and any additional Senior Bonds that may be subsequently issued, upon satisfaction of the requirements of the Resolution before such issuance. No additional Senior Bonds may be issued unless the Fiscal Agent receives (i) a report from a nationally recognized independent economic consultant, dated no earlier than 12 months from the date of issuance of the additional Bonds, identifying the projected Employers' Contributions for each Bond Year through the final Maturity of all outstanding Senior Bonds, including the Senior Bonds then proposed to be issued; and (ii) a certificate of an authorized officer of the System certifying that, after taking into consideration the issuance of the additional Senior Bonds proposed to be issued, the projected Employers' Contributions in every Bond Year are equal to or greater than 140% of the Accrued Payment Obligation due on the Senior Bonds, including such additional Senior Bonds, in such year.

Limitation on Issuance of Additional Subordinated Bonds

The System may issue, from time to time, one or more Series of Subordinated Bonds, which are payable from and secured by the Pledged Property on a subordinated basis with the Series A Bonds and any other Senior Bonds that may be subsequently issued, upon satisfaction of the requirements of the Resolution before such issuance. No Subordinated Bonds may be issued unless the Fiscal Agent receives (i) a report from an independent economic consultant, dated no earlier than 12 months from the date of issuance of the additional Bonds, identifying the projected Employers' Contributions for each Bond Year through the final Maturity all outstanding Bonds, including the Subordinated Bonds then proposed to be issued; and (ii) a certificate of an authorized officer of the System certifying that, after taking into consideration the issuance of the additional Subordinated Bonds proposed to be issued, the projected Employers' Contributions in every Bond Year are equal to or greater than 125% of the Accrued Payment Obligation due on all Bonds, including such additional Subordinated Bonds, in such year.

Issuance of Additional Refunding Bonds

The System may also issue additional Bonds without complying with the requirements described above to refund in whole or in part any Bonds outstanding under the Resolution provided that the System certifies that: (a) the annual principal and interest payments for all Senior and Subordinated Bonds outstanding immediately after the issuance of such proposed refunding Bonds and the refunding of the refunded Bonds for the current and each future fiscal year, separately calculated for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinated Bonds, is no greater than (b) the annual principal and interest payments for all Senior and Subordinated Bonds outstanding immediately prior to such issuance during the same fiscal years, separately calculated for the Senior Bonds and the Subordinated Bonds.

Issuance of Derivative Instruments

The System may enter into swap agreements and other derivative instruments on a parity with the Bonds for the purpose of hedging its exposure to interest rates and exchange rates and managing the relationship between Employer Contributions and debt service on the Bonds.

RATINGS

The Series A Bonds have received a rating of “Baa3” on the U.S. Municipal Scale and “A1” on the Global Scale from Moody’s Investors Services Inc., a rating of “BBB-” from Standard & Poor’s Rating Services, and a rating of “BBB-” from Fitch Ratings Services.

The ratings reflect only the respective opinions of such rating agencies. Any explanation of the significance of such ratings must be obtained from the respective rating agency. There is no assurance that the ratings will continue for any given period of time or will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by any or all of such rating agencies. Any such downward revision or withdrawal of the ratings could have an adverse effect on the market prices of the Series A Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary of the opinion of Bond Counsel regarding certain Puerto Rico tax and United States Federal income tax consequences of the ownership of the Series A Bonds. This section does not purport to cover all of the Puerto Rico tax and United States federal income tax consequences arising from the purchase and ownership of the Series A Bonds, and is based upon laws and regulations now in effect and is subject to change. You should consult your independent tax advisor as to the application to your particular situation of the tax discussion set forth below.

The discussion in connection with the Puerto Rico tax considerations is based on the current provisions of the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 1994, as amended (the “P.R. Code”), and the regulations promulgated or applicable thereunder (the “P.R. Code Regulations”) issued by the Treasury Department of Puerto Rico (the “Treasury Department”), the Puerto Rico Municipal Property Tax Act of 1991, as amended (the “MPTA”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder; the Municipal License Tax Act, as amended (the “MLTA”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder; and certain industrial and incentive tax acts described below. The U. S. federal income tax discussion is based on the current provisions of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) and the regulations promulgated thereunder (the “Code Regulations”).

This discussion deals only with Series A Bonds held by original investors as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1121 of the P.R. Code and Section 1221 of the Code.

ALL PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE PUERTO RICO TAX CONSEQUENCES AND FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PURCHASING, OWNING AND DISPOSING OF THE SERIES A BONDS IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, AS WELL AS THE EFFECT OF ANY FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER LAWS.

The existing provisions of the statutes, regulations, judicial decisions, and administrative pronouncements, on which this summary is based, are subject to change (even with retroactive effect) and could affect the continued validity of this summary.

Puerto Rico Taxation

In the opinion of Bond Counsel, based on the laws of Puerto Rico now in force:

1. Interest on the Series A Bonds is excluded from gross income and exempt from Puerto Rico income and withholding taxes, including the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 1017 of the P. R. Code;
2. The Series A Bonds are exempt from property taxes imposed by the MPTA, and interest thereon is exempt from the municipal license tax imposed by the MLTA;
3. The transfer of the Series A Bonds by (i) gift will not be subject to gift tax under the P.R. Code in the case of donors who are residents of the Commonwealth at the time the gift is made and (ii) death will not be subject to estate tax under the P.R. Code in the case of a decedent who at the time of death was (x) a resident of Puerto Rico and (y) a United States citizen who acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico;
4. Gain recognized from the sale or exchange of a Series A Bond will be subject to income tax under the P.R. Code for taxpayers subject to Puerto Rico income tax on such gains, including individuals residing in Puerto Rico and corporations and partnerships organized under the laws of the Commonwealth;
5. The Series A Bonds will be considered an obligation of an instrumentality of Puerto Rico for purposes of (i) the non-recognition of gain rules of Section 1112(f)(2)(A) of the P.R. Code applicable to certain involuntary conversions; and (ii) the exemption from the surtax imposed by Section 1102 of the P.R. Code available to corporations and partnerships that have a certain percentage of their net income invested in obligations of instrumentalities of Puerto Rico and certain other investments; and
6. Interest on the Series A Bonds constitutes “industrial development income” under Section 2(j) of the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1963, the Puerto Rico Industrial Incentives Act of 1978, the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1987, and the Puerto Rico Tax Incentives Act of 1998, each as amended (collectively, the “Acts”), when received by a holder of a grant of tax exemption issued under any of the Acts that acquired the Series A Bonds with “eligible funds,” as such term is defined in the respective Acts.

The P.R. Code does not provide rules with respect to the treatment of the excess, if any, of the amount due at maturity of a Series A Bond over its initial offering price (the “Accretion Amount”). Under the current administrative practice followed by the Treasury Department, the Accretion Amount is treated as interest.

Prospective owners of the Series A Bonds, including but not limited to financial institutions, should be aware that ownership of the Series A Bonds may result in having a portion of their interest and other expenses attributable to interest on the Series A Bonds disallowed as deductions for purposes of computing the regular tax and the alternative minimum tax for Puerto Rico income tax purposes.

United States Federal Taxation

Disclosure pursuant to U. S. Internal Revenue Service Circular No. 230: This tax discussion is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used by any taxpayer, for purposes of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer by the Internal Revenue Service. This tax discussion was written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Series A Bonds. Each prospective purchaser of the Series A Bonds should seek tax advice from an independent tax advisor based on its particular circumstances.

Except as specifically provided below with respect to Puerto Rico Corporations (as such term is defined below), the following discussion is limited to U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Series A Bonds by U.S. Holders and Puerto Rico U. S. Holders, as such terms are defined below, who purchase the Series A Bonds upon initial issuance.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of Series A Bonds that is, for United States federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation organized under the laws of a state of the United States;
- a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision thereof;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more United States citizens or residents, or a corporation or partnership organized under the laws of the United States, or any of its states has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or a trust that was in existence on August 20, 1996 and validly elected to be treated as a domestic trust.

The discussion does not address all tax consequences that may be applicable to a U.S. Holder (including alternative minimum tax consequences, if any) that is a beneficial owner of Series A Bonds nor does it address the tax consequences to:

- persons that are not U.S. Holders;
- persons to whom special treatment may be applied under United States federal income tax law, such as banks, insurance companies, thrift institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trust, tax-exempt organizations, traders in securities that elect to mark to market and dealers in securities or currencies;
- persons that will hold Series A Bonds as part of a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging,” “conversion” or other integrated investment transaction for United States federal income tax purposes;
- persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar; or
- persons that do not hold Series A Bonds as capital assets.

The term “U.S. Holder” does not include individual residents of Puerto Rico who are not citizens or residents of the United States nor does it include Puerto Rico Corporations. As used herein, the term “Puerto Rico U.S. Holder” means a Puerto Rico individual that is an individual U.S. Holder and a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the entire taxable year within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, including the year in which the Series A Bonds are acquired by such

individual. The term “Puerto Rico Corporations” means corporations organized under the laws of Puerto Rico.

This summary also does not address the consequences to holders of the Series A Bonds under state, local or foreign tax laws.

Puerto Rico Residents and Puerto Rico Corporations

Interest

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of the recipient thereof for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code.

Interest on the Series A Bonds received by, or “original issue discount” (within the meaning of the Code) accrued to, an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code during the entire taxable year in which such interest is received or “original issue discount” is accrued will constitute gross income from sources within Puerto Rico and, therefore, is excludable from gross income for purposes of the Code pursuant to section 933(1) thereof;

Interest on the Series A Bonds received by, or original issue discount accrued to a Puerto Rico corporation, is not subject to income taxation under the Code provided such interest or original issue discount is not effectively connected, or treated as effectively connected, with or attributable to the conduct of a trade or business within the United States by such corporation;

Sale or other disposition of the Series A Bonds

In general, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.937-2T of the Regulations issued under the Code, the source of the income from the sale of personal property by a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code shall be determined under the rules of Section 865 of the Code. Accordingly, the gain recognized on the sale or exchange of the Series A Bonds (excluding “original issue discount under the Code as of the date of the sale or exchange) by an individual who is a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, within the meaning of Section 937 of the Code, during the entire taxable year will constitute Puerto Rico source income and, therefore, qualify for exclusion under Section 933(1) of the Code, provided (i) that such Series A Bonds do not constitute inventory in the hands of such individual; and (ii) if the Series A Bonds were owned before the individual became a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico, that for any of the 10 years preceding the taxable year in which the gain is recognized, the individual was not a resident of the United States (other than a *bona fide* resident of Puerto Rico).

A Puerto Rico Corporation generally will not be subject to income or withholding tax under the Code on a gain realized on the sale or exchange of Bonds, unless the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the Puerto Rico Corporation of a trade or business in the United States and other requirements are satisfied.

Gift and Estate Taxes

The transfer of the Series A Bonds by death or gift will not be subject to estate or gift tax under the Code in the case of decedents or donors who, at the time of death or gift, are (i) residents of Puerto Rico and (ii) (x) United States citizens that acquired such citizenship solely by reason of birth or residence in Puerto Rico or (y) not United States citizens.

U. S. Holders

Interest

Interest on the Series A Bonds is not excludable from the gross income of U.S. Holders for Federal income tax purposes under Section 103(a) of the Code.

Original Issue Discount. The following summary is a general discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Series A Bonds issued with OID (“Discount Bonds”). The following summary is based upon final Treasury Regulations (the “OID Regulations”) released by the IRS under the OID provisions of the Code.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, OID is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a Series A Bond over its issue price, if such excess equals or exceeds a *de minimis* amount (generally 1/4 of 1% of the Series A Bond's stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity from its issue date). The issue price of each Series A Bond in an issue of Series A Bonds equals the first price at which a substantial amount of such Series A Bonds has been sold (ignoring sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The stated redemption price at maturity of a Series A Bond is the sum of all payments provided by the Series A Bond other than “qualified stated interest” payments. The term “qualified stated interest” generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the issuer) at least annually at a single fixed rate. In addition, under the OID Regulations, if a Series A Bond bears interest for one or more accrual periods at a rate below the rate applicable for the remaining term of such Series A Bond (*e.g.*, Bonds with teaser rates or interest holidays), and if the greater of either the resulting foregone interest on such Series A Bond or any “true” discount on such Series E Bond (*i.e.*, the excess of the Bond's stated principal amount over its issue price) equals or exceeds a specified *de minimis* amount, then the stated interest on the Series A Bond would be treated as OID rather than qualified stated interest.

Payments of qualified stated interest on a Series A Bond are taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary interest income at the time such payments are accrued or are received (in accordance with the U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting). A U.S. Holder of a Discount Bond must include OID in income as ordinary interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues under a constant yield method in advance of receipt of the cash payments attributable to such income, regardless of such U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. In general, the amount of OID included in income by the initial U.S. Holder of a Discount Bond is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to such Discount Bond for each day during the taxable year (or portion of the taxable year) on which such U.S. Holder held such Discount Bond. The “daily portion” of OID on any Discount Bond is determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a ratable portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. An “accrual period” may be of any length and the accrual periods may vary in length over the term of the Discount Bond, provided that each accrual period is no longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs either on the final day of an accrual period or on the first day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to each accrual period is generally equal to the difference between (i) the product of the Discount Bond's adjusted issue price at the beginning of such accrual period and its yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and appropriately adjusted to take into account the length of the particular accrual period) and (ii) the amount of any qualified stated interest payments allocable to such accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a Discount Bond at the beginning of any accrual period is the sum of the issue price of the Discount Bond plus the amount of OID allocable to all prior accrual periods minus the amount of any prior payments on the Discount Bond that were not qualified stated interest payments. Under these rules, U.S. Holders

generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID in successive accrual periods.

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Discount Bond for an amount that is greater than its adjusted issue price as of the purchase date and less than or equal to the sum of all amounts payable on the Discount Bond after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, will be considered to have purchased the Discount Bond at an “acquisition premium.” Under the acquisition premium rules, the amount of OID which such U.S. Holder must include in its gross income with respect to such Discount Bond for any taxable year (or portion thereof in which the U.S. Holder holds the Discount Bond) will be reduced (but not below zero) by the portion of the acquisition premium properly allocable to the period.

Certain of the Series A Bonds may be redeemable at the option of the System prior to their stated maturity (a “call option”). Series A Bonds containing such features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. Investors intending to purchase Series A Bonds with such features should consult their own tax advisors, since the OID consequences will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the purchased Series A Bonds.

U.S. Holders may generally, upon election, include in income all interest (including stated interest, acquisition discount, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount, and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortizable bond premium or acquisition premium) that accrues on a debt instrument by using the constant yield method applicable to OID, subject to certain limitations and exceptions.

Market Discount. If a U.S. Holder purchases a Series A Bond, other than a Discount Bond, for an amount that is less than its issue price or, in the case of a Discount Bond, for an amount that is less than its adjusted issue price as of the purchase date, such U.S. Holder will be treated as having purchased such Series A Bond at a “market discount,” unless the amount of such market discount is less than a specified *de minimis* amount.

Under the market discount rules, a U.S. Holder will be required to treat any partial principal payment (or, in the case of a Discount Bond, any payment that does not constitute qualified stated interest) on, or any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of, a Series A Bond as ordinary income to the extent of the lesser of (i) the amount of such payment or realized gain or (ii) the market discount which has not previously been included in income and is treated as having accrued on such Series A Bond at the time of such payment or disposition. Market discount will be considered to accrue ratably during the period from the date of acquisition to the maturity date of the Series A Bond, unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue market discount on the basis of semiannual compounding.

A U.S. Holder may be required to defer the deduction of all or a portion of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a Series A Bond with market discount until the maturity of the Series A Bond or certain earlier dispositions, because a current deduction is only allowed to the extent the interest expense exceeds an allocable portion of market discount. A U.S. Holder may elect to include market discount in income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or semiannual compounding basis), in which case the rules described above regarding the treatment as ordinary income of gain upon the disposition of the Series A Bond and upon the receipt of certain cash payments and regarding the deferral of interest deductions will not apply. Generally, such currently included market discount is treated as ordinary interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such an election will apply to all debt instruments acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Premium. If a U.S. Holder purchases a Series A Bond for an amount that is greater than the sum of all amounts payable on the Series A Bonds after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest, such U.S. Holder will be considered to have purchased the Series A Bond with "amortizable bond premium" equal in amount to such excess. A U.S. Holder may elect to amortize such premium using a constant yield method over the remaining term of the Series A Bond and may offset interest otherwise required to be included in respect of the Series A Bond during any taxable year by the amortized amount of such excess for the taxable year. However, if the Series A Bond may be optionally redeemed after the U.S. Holder acquires it at a price in excess of its stated redemption price at maturity, special rules would apply which could result in a deferral of the amortization of some bond premium until later in the term of the Series A Bond. Any election to amortize bond premium applies to all taxable debt instruments acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies and may be revoked only with the consent of the IRS.

Disposition of a Series A Bond. Except as discussed above, upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of a Series A Bond, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement, or other disposition (other than amounts representing accrued and unpaid interest) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Series A Bond. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Series A Bond generally will equal such U.S. Holder's initial investment in the Series A Bond increased by any OID included in income (and accrued market discount, if any, if the U.S. Holder has included such market discount in income) and decreased by the amount of any payments, other than qualified stated interest payments, received and amortizable bond premium taken with respect to such Series A Bond. Such gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Series A Bond had been held at the time of disposition for more than one year.

Defeasance. U.S. Holders of the Bonds should be aware that, for federal income tax purposes, the deposit of moneys or securities with the Fiscal Agent in such amount and manner as to cause the Series A Bonds to be deemed to be no longer outstanding under the Indenture (a "defeasance"), could result in a deemed exchange under Section 1001 of the Code and a recognition by a U.S. Holder of a Series A Bond of taxable income or loss, without any corresponding receipt of moneys. In addition, for federal income tax purposes, the character and timing of receipt of payments on the Series A Bonds subsequent to any such defeasance could also be affected. Upon such a defeasance, the System will provide to the owners of the Series A Bonds information about the defeasance necessary to enable such owners of the Series A Bonds information about the defeasance necessary to enable such owners to determine their federal income tax liability as a result of the defeasance. U.S. Holders of the Series A Bonds are advised to consult with their own tax advisors regarding the consequences of a defeasance for federal income tax purposes, and for state and local tax purposes.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. In general, information reporting requirements will apply to non-corporate U.S. Holders of Series A Bonds with respect to payments within the United States of the principal of and interest on the Series A Bonds and proceeds of sale of such Series A Bonds before maturity. Backup withholding will apply to such payments unless the U.S. Holder: (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient and, when required, demonstrates that fact; or (ii) provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies under penalties of perjury when required that such U.S. Holder is not subject to backup withholding and has not been notified by the IRS that it has failed to report all interest and dividends required to be shown on its United States federal income tax returns.

In addition, upon the sale of a Series A Bond to (or through) a broker, the broker must report the sale and withhold on the entire purchase price, unless either (i) the broker determines that the seller is a

corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) the seller certifies that such seller is a non-U.S. Holder (and certain other conditions are met). Certification of the registered owner's non-U.S. status would be made normally on an IRS Form W-8BEN under penalties of perjury, although in certain cases it may be possible to submit other documentary evidence.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a beneficial owner would be allowed as a refund or a credit against such beneficial owner's U.S. federal income tax provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Other Taxes

Bond Counsel will not opine as to the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Series A Bonds under the law of any state or other jurisdiction, and purchaser of the Series A Bonds must consult his, her or its tax advisor as to such tax consequences.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employees Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and the Code generally prohibit certain transactions between a qualified employee benefit plan under ERISA or a tax-qualified retirement plan or an individual retirement account under the Code (collectively, "Plans") and persons who, with respect to a Plan, are fiduciaries or other "parties in interest" within the meaning of ERISA or "disqualified persons" within the meaning of the Code. All fiduciaries of Plans, in consultation with their advisors, should carefully consider the impact of ERISA and the Code on an investment in any Series A Bonds.

LEGAL MATTERS

The form of opinion of Fiddler González & Rodríguez, P.S.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, Bond Counsel, is set forth in Appendix VII to this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Underwriters by Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, and O'Neill & Borges, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

LEGAL INVESTMENT

The Series A Bonds will be eligible for deposit by banks in the Commonwealth to secure public funds and will be approved investments for insurance companies to qualify them to do business in the Commonwealth, as required by law.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BANK

As required by Act No. 272 of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, approved May 15, 1945, as amended, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico ("Government Development Bank") has acted as financial advisor to the System in connection with the issuance of the Series A Bonds. As financial advisor, Government Development Bank participated in the selection of the Underwriters of the Series A Bonds. Certain of the Underwriters have been selected by Government Development Bank to serve from time to time as underwriters of its obligations and the obligations of the Commonwealth, its instrumentalities and public corporations. Certain of the Underwriters or their affiliates participate in other financial transactions with Government Development Bank.

UNDERWRITING

The Underwriters have jointly and severally agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Series A Bonds from the System at an aggregate discount of \$16,755,153.62 from the initial public offering prices of the Series A Bonds set forth or derived from information set forth on the inside cover pages hereof. The obligations of the Underwriters are subject to certain conditions precedent set forth in its purchase contract with the System, and they will be obligated to purchase all the Series A Bonds if any Series A Bonds are purchased. The Series A Bonds may be offered and sold to certain dealers (including dealers depositing Series A Bonds into investment trusts) and institutional purchasers at prices lower than or yields higher than such public offering prices and yields, and such offering prices may be changed, from time to time, by the Underwriters. The System has agreed to indemnify the Underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Federal securities laws.

TCM Capital, Inc. ("TCM") and Loop Capital Markets ("Loop") have entered into an agreement to jointly pursue municipal securities underwriting opportunities with the Commonwealth, its agencies, municipalities and governmental conduit issuers in the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the agreement, TCM and Loop will be entitled to receive a portion of each other's revenues from the underwriting of the Series A Bonds in consideration for their professional services.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

In order to assist the Underwriters in complying with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12, as amended (the "Rule"), promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), the System and the Commonwealth will agree to the following:

1. Each of the System and the Commonwealth will agree to file within 305 days after the end of each fiscal year, beginning with its fiscal year ending on June 30, 2007, with each NRMSIR and with any Commonwealth state information depository ("SID"), core financial information and operating data for the prior fiscal year, including (i) its audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect from time to time, and (ii) material historical quantitative data (including financial information and operating data) on the System and the Commonwealth, as the case may be, and information as to revenues, expenditures, financial operations and indebtedness of the System and the Commonwealth, as the case may be, in each case, generally found or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement; and

2. The System will agree to file, in a timely manner, with each NRMSIR or with the MSRB and with any SID, notice of any failure to comply with paragraph 1 above and of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Series A Bonds if, in the judgment of the System or its agent, such event is material:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies; non-payment related defaults;
- (b) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
- (c) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
- (d) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
- (e) adverse tax opinions or events affecting the tax-exempt status of the Series A Bonds;
- (f) modifications to rights of the holders (including Beneficial Owners) of the Series A Bonds;
- (g) bond calls;
- (h) defeasances;

- (i) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Series A Bonds; and
- (j) rating changes.

With respect to the following events:

Events (c) and (d). For a description of the Series A Bonds, see “The Series A Bonds.” The System does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Series A Bonds, unless the System applies for or participates in obtaining the enhancement.

Event (e). For information on the tax status of the Series A Bonds, see “TAX MATTERS.”

Event (g). The System does not undertake to provide the above-described event notice of a mandatory scheduled redemption, not otherwise contingent upon the occurrence of an event, if (i) the terms, dates and amounts of redemption are set forth in detail in this Official Statement under “The Series A Bonds-Redemption of the Bonds,” (ii) the only open issue is which Series A Bonds will be redeemed in the case of a partial redemption, (iii) notice of redemption is given to the Bondholders as required under the terms of the Series A Bonds or the Resolution, and (iv) public notice of the redemption is given pursuant to Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Release No. 3423856 of the SEC, even if the originally scheduled amounts are reduced by prior optional redemptions or purchases of Series A Bonds.

The Commonwealth expects to provide the information described in (1) above by delivering the first bond Official Statement of the Commonwealth or of any instrumentality of the Commonwealth that includes its financial statements for the preceding fiscal year and operating data generally containing the information set forth in the Commonwealth Report or, if no Official Statement is issued by the 305-day deadline, by delivering such Commonwealth Report and the Commonwealth Annual Financial Report by such deadline.

The Commonwealth has made similar continuing disclosure covenants in connection with prior bond issuances. During the prior five fiscal years, the Commonwealth has complied with these covenants in fiscal year 2004, but was unable to comply with these covenants in fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006. In 2002 and 2003, the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements were filed after the filing deadline because of delays in finalizing such financial statements resulting from the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (“GASB 34”). In 2005 and 2006, the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements were filed after the filing deadline because various governmental agencies did not submit their audited financial statements to the central government’s external auditors on time, thereby delaying the submission of the Commonwealth’s audited financial statements.

As of the date of this Official Statement, there is no Commonwealth SID, and the nationally recognized municipal securities information repositories are: Bloomberg Municipal Repository, 100 Business Park Drive, Skillman, New Jersey 08558; Standard & Poor’s, Securities Evaluation, Inc., 55 Water Street, 45th Floor, New York, New York 10041; FT Interactive Data, Attn. NRMSIR, 100 William Street, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10038; and DPC Data Inc., One Executive Drive, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024.

The System may from time to time choose to provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events in addition to those listed above, whether or not such other events are material with respect to the

Series A Bonds, but the System does not undertake to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any event, except those events, if material, listed above.

The Commonwealth and the System acknowledge that their respective undertakings pursuant to the Rule described above are intended to be for the benefit of the Beneficial Owners of the Series A Bonds, and shall be enforceable by any such Beneficial Owners; provided that the right to enforce the provisions of their respective undertakings shall be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the System's or the Commonwealth's obligations hereunder.

No Beneficial Owner may institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity ("Proceeding") for the enforcement of the foregoing covenants (the "Covenants") or for any remedy for breach thereof, unless such Beneficial Owner shall have filed with the System and the Commonwealth written notice of any request to cure such breach, and the System or the Commonwealth, as applicable, shall have refused to comply within a reasonable time. All Proceedings shall be instituted only in a Commonwealth court located in the Municipality of San Juan for the equal benefit of all Beneficial Owners of the outstanding Series A Bonds benefited by the Covenants, and no remedy shall be sought or granted other than specific performance of any of the Covenants at issue. Moreover, Proceedings filed by Beneficial Owners against the Commonwealth may be subject to the sovereign immunity provisions of Sections 2 and 2A of Act No. 104, approved June 29, 1955, as amended, which governs the scope of legal actions against the Commonwealth, substantially limits the amount of monetary damages that may be awarded against the Commonwealth, and provides certain notice provisions, the failure to comply with which may further limit any recovery.

The Covenants may only be amended if:

(1) the amendment is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the System or the Commonwealth, or type of business conducted; the Covenants, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of award of the Series A Bonds, after taking into account any amendments or change in circumstances; and the amendment does not materially impair the interest of Beneficial Owners, as determined by parties unaffiliated with the System or the Commonwealth; or

(2) all or any part of the Rule, as interpreted by the staff of the SEC at the date of the adoption of such Rule, ceases to be in effect for any reason, and the System or the Commonwealth, as applicable, elects that the Covenants shall be deemed amended accordingly.

The System and the Commonwealth have further agreed that the annual financial information containing any amended operating data or financial information will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided.

Any assertion of beneficial ownership must be filed, with full documentary support, as part of the written request described above.

MISCELLANEOUS

The foregoing references to and summaries of certain provisions of the Resolution, the various acts and the Series A Bonds are made subject to all the detailed provisions thereof, to which reference is hereby made for further information, and do not purport to be complete statements of any or all of such provisions.

The Government Development Bank has engaged Mesirow Financial, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, as Financial Advisor (the "Financial Advisor") in connection with the System's issuance and sale of the Series A Bonds. Under the terms of the engagement, the Financial Advisor is not obligated to undertake any independent verification of or assume any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement.

There are appended to this Official Statement a table of the Government Employers with the highest covered payroll (Appendix I), the audited financial statements of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 together with the report of Parissi P.S.C., certified public accountants (Appendix II), additional information relating to the System (Appendix III), the Commonwealth Report (Appendix IV), the Global Insight Report (Appendix V), the General Resolution (Appendix VI), Supplemental Resolution (Appendix VII), the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel (Appendix VIII); the summary of the book-entry system for the Series A Bonds (Appendix IX); and the table of accreted values for the Capital Appreciation Bonds (Appendix X).

The financial statements of the System included in Appendix II and the Commonwealth Financial Statements have been audited by Parissi P.S.C., San Juan, Puerto Rico, and KPMG LLP, San Juan, Puerto Rico, respectively, as set forth in their respective reports therein. KPMG did not audit the financial statements of the Public Buildings Authority capital project fund or The Children's Trust special revenue fund (major funds), and certain activities, funds, and component units separately identified in our report. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion on the basic financial statements, insofar as it relates to the amounts included in the basic financial statements pertaining to such activities, funds, and component units, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. KPMG's report contains an emphasis paragraph for the adoption of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 42, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries*, as of June 30, 2006.

The prospective financial information of the System included in this Official Statement has been prepared by, and is the responsibility of the management of the System. Parissi P.S.C. has neither examined nor compiled the prospective financial information, and accordingly, does not express an opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto. The Parissi P.S.C. report included in Appendix II to this Official Statement relates to the historical financial information of the System. Such report does not extend to any prospective financial information (whether or not contained or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement) and should not be read to do so. The information in the Commonwealth Report was supplied by certain officials of the Commonwealth or certain of its agencies or instrumentalities, in their respective official capacities, or was obtained from publications of the Commonwealth or certain of its agencies or instrumentalities, and is incorporated by reference in this Official Statement on the authority of such officials or the authority of such publications as public official documents, respectively. The information pertaining to DTC was supplied by DTC. The remaining information set forth in this Official Statement, except the information appearing in "UNDERWRITING," was supplied by the Administrator of the System in his official capacity and is included in this Official Statement on his authority.

This Official Statement will be filed with each NRMSIR and with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

**EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF
PUERTO RICO**

By: /s/ Juan A. Cancel-Alegría
Administrator